State Library

The Democratic Pioneer.

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

BY L. D. STARKE. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1854. VOL. 5---NO 6

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.
L. D. STARKE,
TOR AND PROPRIETOR.
BLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

TERMS.

gle copy, one year, - - - - - $2 50
e copies, one year, - - - - - 11 00
copies, one year, - - - - - 20 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

square of 16 lines or less, first insertion
ery subsequent one, 25 cents. Annual
ments made on favoraable terms.

Office corner of Main and Road streets

POETRY.

THE LETTER.

BY JAMES A. BARTLEY.

a flower-strewn cottage room
ly sat at even,
the peerless evening star,
stepping out in heaven;
her hand, like lily white,
el! a *billet-doux*,
round upon the tranquil air
ateful fragrance threw.

w she bows her beauteous head
ad the glowing lines;
ite hand trembles, and a tear
the paper shines;
rtled bosom gently heaves,
sea-waves capped with snow,
iffly o'er her lovely face
blushes come and go.

written words have waked within
breast the flame of love,
blends her woman's nature with
natures of above;
whose rays will change to light
lover's darkest gloom,
e sees them burst again
Heaven's gay fields in bloom.

MISCELLANEOUS.

n Benton's "Thirty Years' View."

MPTED ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL JACKSON.

Friday, the 30th of January, the
nt, with some members of his cab-
tended the funeral ceremonies of
R. Davis, esq., in the hall of the
f Representatives, of which body
vis had been a member from the
f South Carolina. The procession
ved out with the body, and its
d reached the foot of the broad
f the eastern portico, when the Pre-
w t Mr. Woodbury, Secretary of
asury, and Mr. Mahlon Dickerson,
y of the Navy, were issuing from
of the great rotunda, which opens
portico. At that instant, a per-
ped from the crowd in the little
in front of the President, lev-
at the distance of
stol at him, ed to fire. It
t feet, and attempt exploded
cussion lock, and the cap ex-
t firing the powder in the barrel.
sion of the cap was so loud that
sons though the pistol had fired:
at the foot of the steps, far from
and a great crowd between.—
the person dropped the pistol
missed fire, took another which
eady cocked in the left hand,
d by a cloak—levelled it, and
e trigger. It was also a percus-
, and the cap exploded without
powder in the barrel. The Pre-
stantly rushed upon him with his
cane; the man shrunk back; Mr.
ry aimed a blow at him; Lieuten-
ney, of the navy, knocked him
e was secured by the bystanders,
ivered him to the officers of justice
ial examination.

examination took place before the
stice of the District of Columbia,
nch, by whom he was committed,
lt of bail. His name was ascer-
o be Richard Lawrence, an Eng-
by birth and house-painter by
t present out of employment, mel-
and irascible. The pistols were
d and found to be well loaded;
rd, afterwards, without fail, car-
ir bullets true, driving them thro'
ards at thirty feet distance; nor
ny reason be found for the two fail-
the door of the rotunda. On his
ation, the prisoner seemed to be at
, as if unconscious of having done
—refusing to cross-examine the wit-
who testified against him, or to give
planation of his conduct. The idea
unsound mind strongly impressing
pon the public opinion, the Mar-
the District invited two of the most
able physicians of the city (Dr.
n and Dr. Thomas Sewell) to visit
They did so, and the following is
ort made upon the case:

he undersigned, having been reques-
the Marshal of the District of Co-
to visit Richard Lawrence, now
d in the jail of the county of Wash-
for an attempt to assassinate the
ent of the United States, with a
o ascertain, as far as practicable,
esent condition of his bodily health
ate of mind, and believing that a de-
the examination will be more satis-
than an abstract opinion on the
t, we therefore give the following
ent: On entering his room, we en-
in a free conversation with him, in
he participated, apparently, in the
rtless and unreserved manner. The
nterrogatory propounded was as to
e—which question alone he sportive-
lined answering. We then inquired
he condition of his health for several
past—to which he replied that it
een uniformly good, and that he had
labored under any mental derange-
nor did he admit the existence of
those symptons of physical derange-
which usually attend mental aliena-
He said he was born in England,
me to this country when twelve or thirteen years of age, and that his father died in this District, about six or eight years since; that his father was a Protestant and his mother a Methodist, and that he was not a professor of any religion, but sometimes read the Bible, and occasionally attended church. He stated that he was a painter by trade, and had followed that occupation to the present time; but, of late, could not find steady employment—which had caused much pecuniary embarrassment with him; that he had been generally temperate in his habits, using ardent spirits moderately when at work; but, for the last three or four weeks, had not taken any; that he had never gambled, and, in other respects, had led a regular, sober life.

"Upon being interrogated as to the circumstances connected with the attempted assassination, he said that he had been deliberating on it for some time past, and that he had called at the President's house about a week previous to the attempt, and being conducted to the President's apartment by the porter, found him in conversation with a member of Congress, whom he believed to have been Mr. Sutherland, of Pennsylvania; that he stated to the President that he wanted money to take him to England, and that he must give him a check on the bank, and the President remarked, that he was too much engaged to attend to him—he must call another time, for Mr. Dibble was in waiting for an interview. When asked about the pistols which he had used, he stated that his father left him a pair, but not being alike, about four years since he exchanged one for another, which exactly matched the best of the pair; these were both flint locks, which he recently had altered to percussion locks, by a Mr. Boteler; that he had been frequently in the habit of loading and firing those pistols at marks, and that he had never known them to fail going off on any other occasion, and that, at the distance of ten yards, the ball always passed through an inch plank. He also stated that he had loaded those pistols three or four days previous, with ordinary care, for the purpose attempted; but that he used a pencil instead of a ramrod, and that during that period, they were at all times carried in his pocket; and when asked why they failed to explode he replied he knew no cause. When asked why he went to the Capitol on that day, he replied that he expected that the President would be there. He also stated that he was in the rotunda when the President arrived; and on being asked why he did not then attempt to shoot him, he replied that he did not wish to interfere with the funeral ceremony, and therefore waited till it was over. He also observed that he did not enter the hall but lookad through a window from a lobby, and saw the President seated with members of Congress, and he then returned to the rotunda, and waited till the President again entered it, and then passed through and took his position in the east portico; about two yards from the door, drew his pistols from his inside pocket, cocked them and held one in each hand, concealed by his coat, lest he should alarm the spectators—and states, that as soon as he came in the right hand missed fire, he then changed or exchanged it, and immediately fired the second, before he was seized; he further stated that he aimed each pistol at the President's heart, and intended, if the first pistol had gone off, and the President had fallen, to have defended himself with the second, if defence had been necessary. On being asked if he did not expect to have been killed on the spot, if he had killed the President, he replied he did not; and that he had no doubt but that he would have been protected by the spectators. He was frequently questioned whether he had any friends present, from whom he expected protection. To this he replied, that he never had mentioned his intention to any one, and that no one in particular knew his design; but that he presumed it was generally known that he intended to put the President out of the way. He further stated, that when the President arrived at the door, near which he stood, finding him supported on the left by Mr. Woodbury, and observing many persons in his rear, and being himself rather to the right of the President, in order to avoid wounding Mr. Woodbury and those in the rear, he stepped a little to his own right, so that should the ball pass through the body of the President, it would be received by the door frame, or stone wall. On being asked if he felt no trepidation during the attempt, he replied, not the slightest, until he found that the second pistol had missed fire. Then observing that the President was advancing upon him, with an uplifted cane, he feared that it contained a sword, which might have been thrust through him before he could have been protected by the crowd. And when interrogated as to the motive which induced him to attempt the assassination of the President, he replied that he had been told that the President had caused his loss of occupation, and the consequent want of money, and he believed that to put him out of the way was the only remedy for this evil; but to the interrogatory, who told you this? he could not identify any one, but remarked, that his brother-in-law, Mr. Redfern, told him that he would have no more business, because he was opposed to the President, and he believed Redfern to be in league with the President against him. Again, being questioned whether he had often attended the debates in Congress during the present session, and whether they had influenced him in making this attack on the person of the President, he replied that he had frequently attended the discussions in both branches of Congress, but that they had in no degree influenced his action.

'Upon being asked if he expected to become the President of the United States, if General Jackson had fallen, he replied no.

'When asked whom he wished to be the President, his answer was, there were many persons in the House of Representatives. On being asked if there were no persons in the Senate, yes, several; and it was the Senate to which I alluded. Who, in your opinion, of the Senate, would make a good President? He answered, Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Calhoun. What do you think of Col. Benton, Mr. Van-Buren, or Judge White, for President? He thought they would do well. On being asked if he knew any member of either House of Congress, he replied that he did not—and never spoke to one in his life, or they to him. On being asked what benefit he expected himself from the death of the President, he answered, he could not rise unless the President fell, and that he expected thereby to recover his liberty, and that the mechanics would all be benefited; that the mechanics would have plenty of work, and that money would be more plenty. On being asked why it would be more plenty, he replied it would be more easily obtained from the bank. On being asked what bank, he replied the Bank of the United States. On being asked if he knew the president, directors, or any of the officers of the bank, or had ever held any intercourse with them, or knew how he could get money out of the bank, he replied no, that he slightly knew Mr. Smith only.

'On being asked with respect to the speeches which he had heard in Congress, and whether he was particularly pleased with those of Messrs. Calhoun, Clay, and Webster, he replied that he was, because they were on his side. He was then asked if he was well pleased with the speeches of Col. Benton and Judge White? He said he was, and thought Colonel Benton talented.

'When asked if he was friendly to Gen. Jackson, he replied, no. Why not? He answered, because he was a tyrant. Who told you he was a tyrant? He answered, it was a common talk with the people, and that he had read it in all the papers. He was asked if he could name any one who had told him so? He replied, no. He was asked if he ever threatened to shoot Mr. Clay or Webster, or Mr. Colhoun, or whether he would shoot them if he had an opportunity? He replied, no. When asked if he would shoot Mr. Van Buren? He replied, no, that he once met with Mr. Van Buren in the rotunda, and told him he was in want of money, and must have it, and if he did not get it he (Mr. Van Buren) or General Jackson must fall. He was asked if any person was present during the conversation? He replied, that there were several present, and when asked if he recollected one of them, he replied that he did not. When asked if any one advised him to shoot General Jackson, or say that it ought to be done? He replied, I do not like to say. On being pressed on this point, he said no one in particular had advised him.

'He further stated that, believing the President to be the source of all his difficulties, he was still fixed in his purpose to kill him, and if his successor pursued the same course, to put him out of the way also—and declared that no power in this country could punish him for having done so, because it would be resisted by the powers of Europe, as well as of this country. He also stated that he had been long in correspondence with the powers of Europe, and that his family had been wrongfully deprived of the crown of England, and that he should yet live to regain it—and that he considered the President of the United States nothing more than his clerk.

'We now think proper to add that the young man appears perfectly tranquil and unconcerned as to the final result, and seems to anticipate no punishment for what he has done. The above contains the leading and literally expressed facts of the whole conversation we had with him, which continued at least two hours. The questions were frequently repeated at different stages of the examination, and presented in various forms."

It is clearly to be seen from this medical examination of the man that this attempted assassination of the President was one of those cases of which history presents many instances—a diseased mind acted upon by a general outery against public men. Lawrence was in the particular condition to be acted upon by what he heard against General Jackson—a workman out of employment—needy—idle—mentally morbid; and with reason enough to argue regularly from false premises. He heard the President accused of breaking up the labor of the country! and believed it—of making money scarce! and believed it—of producing the distress! and believed it—of being a tyrant! and believed it—of being an obstacle to all relief! and believed it.—And, coming to a regular conclusion from all these beliefs, he attempted to do what he believed the state of things required him to do—take the life of the man whom he considered the cause of his own and the general calamity—and the sole obstacle to his own and the general happiness. Hallucination of mind was evident; and the wretched victim of a dreadful delusion was, afterwards, treated as insane, and never brought to trial. But the circumstances made a deep impression upon the public feeling, and irresistibly carried many minds to the belief in a superintending Providence, manifested in the extraordinary case of two pistols in succession—so well loaded, so coolly handled, and which, afterwards, fired with such readiness, force and precision—missing fire, each in its turn, when levelled eight feet, at the President's heart.

☞ One of our young bloods dining at a fashionable hotel, a few weeks since, was requested by a gentlemen to pass some article of food that was near him. "Do you mistake me for a waiter?" said the exquisite. "No sir, I mistook you for a gentleman," was the prompt reply.

☞ It is stated that a quarter of a million of money was expended upon the dress of one image of the Virgin Mary in the city of Rome.

☞ Did any one ever know of a woman urging her husband to unnecessary expenses, who was thoroughly acquainted with his resources, and made a *confidant* of in all business matters.

MISSING,
A MARRIED GENTLEMAN.

The readers of Nathaniel Hawthorne's Twice-Told Tales will remember a very curious speculative essay on the subject of a gentleman who took the strange whim of suddenly absenting himself from his wife and family, and remaining concealed for many years in the neighborhood of his own home, for the purpose of observing their conduct after his supposed death. It is an old newspaper story, and was found, I believe, by Mr. Hawthorne, in an American Journal. A year or two ago it was also related in a London weekly paper; the scene being then laid in the suburbs of the metropolis: and I remember a few years back to have met with it in a French paper, wherein the circumstances were stated to be of recent occurrence—the mysterious husband being no other than our old friend the Sieur X., pro hac vice, a draper in the Rue St. Honore. The various versions are evidently taken from one another; but the original story, from which they differ scarcely in anything, but in names and places, is found in Dr. William King's "Political and Literary Anecdotes of his own Times." Dr. King was a well-known scholar and a busy literay man, in the early part of the last century. His anecdotes were discovered by accident, in manuscript, about forty years ago only; but they were well ascertained to be genuine. The story referred to appears to be authentic, and to those who have not yet met with it may be found an interesting addition to the stories of "Disappearances" in earlier numbers of *Household Words*.

About the year of seventeen hundred and six, I knew one Mr. Howe, a sensible, well-natured man, possessed of an estate of seven or eight hundred pounds per annum. He married a young lady of a good family in the West of England; her maiden name was Mallet; she was agreeable in her person and manners, and proved a very good wife. Seven or eight years after they had been married, he rose one morning very early, and told his wife that he was obliged to go to the Tower to transact some particular business. The same day, at noon, his wife received a note from him, in which he informed her that he was under a necessity of going to Holland, and should probably be absent three weeks or a month. * * * He was absent from her seventeen years, during which time she neither heard from him, or of him.—The evening before he returned, whilst she was at supper, and with her some of her friends and relations—particularly one Dr. Rose, a physician—who had married her sister, a billet, without any name subscribed, was delivered to her, in which the writer requested the favor of her to give him a meeting in the Bird-cage Walk, in St. James's Park. When she had read the billet, she tossed it to Dr. Rose, and said, laughing, "you see, brother, as old as I am, I have got a gallant." Rose, who perused the note with more attention, declared it to be Mr. Howe's handwriting. This surprised all the company, and so much affected Mrs. Howe that she fainted away. However, she soon recovered, when it was agreed that Dr. Rose and his wife, with the other gentlemen and ladies who were there at supper, should attend Mrs. Howe the next evening to the Bird-cage Walk. They had not been there more than five or six minutes, when Mr. Howe came to them; and, after saluting his friends and embracing his wife, walked home with her, and they lived together in great harmony and from that time to the day of his death.

But the most curious part of my tale remains to be related. London is the only place in all Europe where a man can find a secure retreat or remain, if he pleases, many years unknown. If he pays constantly for his lodging, for his provisions, and for whatsoever else he wants, nobody will ask a question concerning him, or inquire whence he comes, or whither he goes. When Howe left his wife they lived in a house in Jermyn Street, near St. James's Church. He went no farther than to a little street in Westminister, where he took a room, for which he paid five or six shillings a week; and, changing his name, and disguising himself by wearing a black wig (for he was a fair man,) he remained in this habitation during the whole time of his absence. He had had two children by his wife when he separated from her, who were both living at that time; but they both died young, in a few years after.—However, during their lives, the second or third year after their father disappeared, Mrs. Howe was obliged to apply for an Act of Parliament to procure a proper settlement of her husband's estate, and a provision for herself out of it during his absence, as it was uncertain whether he was alive or dead. This act he suffered to be solicited and passed, and enjoyed the pleasure of reading the progress of it in the votes, in a little coffee-house near his lodging, which he frequented.

Upon his quitting his house and family, in the manner I have mentioned, Mrs. Howe at first imagined, as she could not conceive any other cause for such an abrupt elopement, that he had contracted a large debt unknown to her, and by that means involved himself in difficulties which he could not easily surmount; and for some days she lived in continual apprehension of demands from creditors, of seizures and executions. But nothing of this kind happened; on the contrary, he did not only leave his estate quite free and unencumbered, but he paid the bills of every tradesman with whom he had any dealings; and, upon examining his papers in due time after he was gone, proper receipts and discharges were found from all persons, whether tradesmen or others, with whom he had any manner of transactions, or money concerns. Mrs. Howe, after the death of her children, thought proper to lessen her family of servants and the expenses of her housekeeping, and therefore removed from her house in Jermyn Street to a little house in Brewer Street, near Golden Square. Just over against her lived one Salt a corn-chandler. About ten years after his disappearance, Mr. Howe contrived to make acquaintance with Salt; and at length acquired such a degree of intimacy with him, that he usually dined with Salt once or twice a-week. From the room in which they ate, it was not difficult to look into Mrs. Howe's dining-room, where she generally sat and received her company; and Salt (who believed Howe to be a bachelor) frequently recommended his own wife to him as a suitable match. During the last seven years of Howe's absence, he went every Sunday to St. James's Church, and used to sit in Mr. Salt's seat, where he had a view of his wife, but could not easily be seen by her.

After he returned home, he never would confess, even to his most intimate friends, what was the real cause of such a singular conduct. Apparently there was none; but whatever it was, he was certainly ashamed to own it. Dr. Rose has often said to me that he believed his brother Howe would never have returned to his wife, if the money he took with him, which was supposed to have been one or two thousand pounds, had not been all spent; and he must have been a good economist, and frugal in his manner of living, otherwise his money would scarcely have held out; for I imagine he had his whole fortune by him (I mean what he carried away with him,) in money or bank bills, and daily took out of his bag, like the Spaniard, in Gil Blas, what was sufficient for his expenses. Yet I have seen him, after his return, addressing his wife in the language of a bridegroom. And I have been assured by some of his most intimate friends that he treated her, during the rest of their lives, with the greatest kindness and affection.

Dr. King adds in a note that he was well acquainted with Dr. Rose, and also with Salt; that he often met them at King's Coffee-house, near Golden Square (Dr. King was an active Jacobite and Rose was of French connexions;) and that they frequently entertained him with this remarkable story: relating these and many other particulars which had escaped his memory.

[From the Spirit of the Age.]

AN IRISHMAN'S COURTSHIP.

'Arrah, and its married I am,' exclaimed Mike. 'Troth, and did yez ever hear ov my marriage? Be gorra, an' I tell ye, and the divil fly away wid' me, but it was a comical weddin' too troth, and yez may spake ov the swate words and th' dhrames and kissin' an' blarnyin' the nice craters; by the hokey, I enticed the widdy McMullins into a comfortable fight and won her heart entirely, till she said there was no resisting me at all, at all.'

'Who was the Widdy McMullins, Mike?'

'Arrah! does'nt yer honor know the Widdy McMullins, wid the three small childer, that kept the atin' and drinkin' lodgins together wid the accommodation for single jintlemen? Troth, an' it was meself went to her in a promiscuous way and stoul her heart entirely.'

'Well, Mike, let us hear how you won her affections!'

'Och! bad luck to the cint I had at all, at all; and I went to lodge wid her and told her I was a gintlemen from York, that had jest come out for country air and to wear out my ould clothes at my aise. Well, after I had lived wid her tin weeks, she brought her bill agin' me for thurty dollar, an' as I had not the money convanient, I told her that she had stole me affections, and if she didn't marry me or let me lave the house widout paying nothing at all, I would indite her for breach ov promise ov marriage. Och! thunder! she tuck the broom and knock'd me down. I riz and knock'd her down, and was running away when too ugly spalpeens caught me and tuck me before the justice ov the pace who, bad luck to him, sent me to jail, where all the night long I mourned for the Widdy. In the morning she came to see me, and sez I—is that the good Widdy McMullins? sez I. 'It is me' sez she, 'pay me for your atin' and drinkin' an' I'll set you free,' sez she.

'Och, blessings be on your sweet face, it is my pace ov mind you've ruined intirely, sez I, an' I'll summon ye for damages, sez I.' 'What do ye mane? sez she.'

'Mane, sez I, dear crater? Och! marry me and save me life, sez I, an' I'll prove a good husband, sez I, cherishing you in life an' in death, when ye're sick and not sick, sez I. Och! won't yez have pity upon me? sez I.' 'Well, Mikey dear, I'll have ye, sez she.'

Then I began to hug and kiss her, and sez I, 'ye won't ax me for the thirty dollar? sez I.' 'Och! am I not taking you in payment, be aisy now, sez she.' 'Purty crater, give me a clane receipt then, sez I; and here it is, for I always carry it along wid me:

MIKE MCSPADDEN, Dr.

TO THE WIDDY MCMULLINS:

To atin' an' drinkin' tin blessed weeks, thirty dollar an' no cints. Cr. by payment in full, Hisself: lavin no balance

her
JUDY ✕ MCMULLINS.
mark.

'Troth, an' we had a jolly weddin' that lasted three days. Father Flanigan performed the ceremony and Paddy McCraw was piper, and we had a beautiful row at the end ov it; Father Flanigan got his head broke tryin' to stop the fun ov the fight, an' Barney McCleery was killed entirely; and we gave him a rollicking wake and a comfortable funeral, pace to his soul.'

☞ Parson Bronlow, of the Knoxville Whig, in an article of some length relative to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the reputed author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," lets off the following: "She is the most homely woman now alive. With thick lips, and large teeth, prominent cheek bones, slab-sides and lantern-jaws, she has beef enough upon her ankles to feed a litter of hound pups. The middle of her foot will make a hole in the ground, and the thickest part of her body is the middle of her waist. The sight of her in a clover field, would wean a mule colt from his mother."

THE CHARM OF MANNER;
OR,
EASE, GRACE, AND COURTESY.

"To move with easy, though with measured pace,
And show no part of study but the grace."

"So gently blending courtesy and art,
That wisdom's lips seem formed of friendship's heart."

There is nothing so well calculated to touch and win, as a graceful manner. It serves to embellish and beautify the outward man, and in some degree to adorn and dignify, not only the social but the intellectual character. What polish is to the diamond, manner is to the individual. It heightens the value and the charm.—One of easy manner, always quiet, graceful, and self-possessed—always bland, courteous, and captivating, cannot fail to secure friends and make a favorable impression. What indeed is more delightful in youth than a manner which at once acknowledges respect for age, indicates modesty and discretion, and at the same time is free from an awkward and uncouth air, which too often defaces and disfigure. A polished manner is essential to every true gentleman. He must not only understand and be able to govern himself, but he must appreciate the feelings, the circumstances, and the position of others.—It is, moreover, quite an easy task to be affable and courteous, when once the habit is permitted to grow, and thus becomes identified with character. In the course of an address that was reeently delivered at the Anniversary of the State Normal School at Albany, Dr. Horatio Potter contended that manner should be a leading feature in education. He described it as the 'outward expression of the mind, not merely of its knowledge or strength of reason, but of the degree to which it had been softened and humanized by culture, and of the point which it occupied in the scale between barbarism and perfect civilization.' And this is emphatically true. How often are we carried away by the force of first impressions! A single look will sometimes linger in the soul for years. We may have heard of an individual again and again, have become familiar with his heart and character by letter or through the representations of others, and have thus formed a sort of friendship or attachment, and yet much of this may be dissipated at a single interview, through the influence of an awkward, *mal-apropos*, uneasy and ungraceful manner. Who cannot point out some young gentlaman of his acquaintance, who is perpetually blundering into difficulties, dilemmas, and awkward predicaments, simply in consequence of an abrupt, brusque, uncouth and inelegant manner. He can neither stand at ease, walk with grace, nor speak with elegance—and this, too, despite the fact that his heart may be good, his mind may be well informed, and his acquaintance with the world may be comparatively extensive. It is either his misfortune or his fault to be awkward in manner, and this will often prove a stumbling block in life, and especially among the fair daughters of Eve, who in such matters are so observing, so critical, and so satirical. These latter qualities are, we are aware, unjust and ungenerous under the circumstances, for some of the noblest hearts that ever animated the human frame, are to be found within awkward forms, and associated with ungainly figures. Better, too, have the principle than the manner—better the heart within than the form without. Nevertheless, *both* are desirable, and hence we argue in favor of a manner that combines ease, grace, courtesy and self-possession—one that not only wins respect, but that pays it—one that expresses by its every movement a proper appreciation for the taste, the feelings, and even prejudices and passions of others. Who, for example, that is properly cultivated can admire the coarse, the rude, and the violent—the blustering, the insolent, the reckless and the bold? The manner is in some sense the mirror of the mind. It pictures and represents the thoughts and emotions within. It indicates not only the condition of the intellect, but the spirit of courtesy and propriety. It is, says Dr. Potter, "thro' the manner, more than almost in any other way, that we continually impress and influence, favorably or unfavorably, those who are about us. We cannot always be engaged in expressive action. But even when we are silent, even when we are not in action, there is something in our air and manner, which expresses what is elevated or what is low, what is humane and benignant, or what is coarse and harsh." Let us not be misunderstood. We would not check or restrain the gushings of a guileless heart, or the overflowings of a joyous spirit. Still there is a wide difference between the boisterous and the frank, between the affected and the genial, between the heart that is cultivated and exults because it is rough. Affectation moreover, should be carefully guarded against It is an error of little minds. It is a weakness rather than a polish; and yet it is too often mistaken by those who indulge in it for the latter. The charm of manner consists in its simplicity, its ease and grace. It not only becomes, but it adorns. It not only beautifies, but it subdues and wins. Take two persons for example, who are equal in other respects. Let them be of similar positions in life, equal in fortune, equal in good looks, and like in disposition. But let them differ broadly and distinctly in manner, and the contrast will strike every beholder. There are indeed many who cannot enter a room where half a dozen individuals, male and female, are assembled—without displaying some awkwardness, perpetrating some blunder, or uttering some mistimed remark.—The difficulty with most of such is, that they cannot command or control themselves. They become excited and confused, and this excitement of the mind extends to the manner and the tongue, and induces them very often to render themselves ridiculous. Once in such a dilemma they go from bad to worse, and in effort to escape, they only get themselves the more involved. How important then, the study of manner! And yet it is neglected, almost universally, while some of our teachers are anything but models in this respect.—The idea of ease and grace in personal deportment seems never to have entered their minds. They forget that the first impression is often made through the eye, and hence an awkward boy may be ruined before he has an opportunity to display his mental qualities. According to an old aphorism, "manner maketh the man."—We are not disposed to go so far, but it is quite certain, nevertheless, that an easy, graceful, polished manner, has often been the pioneer to position, power and fortune.

[*Philadelphia Ledger.*

FANNY FERN.

The following is the best account we have met with of this elegant and accomplished authoress, a *second series* of whose delightful and inimitable "Fern Leaves" has just been issued from the press:

Apropos to the issue of a Second Series of Fern Leaves by Fanny Fern, we copy the following description of the personal appearance of Fanny, from a New York letter in the Buffalo Republic:

Woman literature is all the rage, now. Our authoresses certainly have the public by the ears—yes, and by the heart and pocket, too. There is Fanny Fern, for instance. What a success hers has been! Not two years since, she was living in poverty; herself and children living on bread and milk; with none to aid and counsel, or sympathise with her; nursing her sick little one day and night, and wearily writing at intervals while it slept; and now, she is wealthy; her name has become a household word in thousands of families in both hemispheres where she is known by her words, and admired and loved for her brilliant genius, her womanly tenderness and her unmistakable goodness and purity of heart. I sometimes meet this lady in Broadway, and it may please your readers to hear what manner of woman she is like. Well, then, she is a little above medium height; her figure is perfectly symmetrical, and her bust and shoulders, and the setting and lift of her head, would excite the envy of Venus herself. She has a delicate, beautiful, florid complexion; glossy, golden hair; an honest, handsome face; a keen, dauntless, loving, blue eye, and a hand and foot of most juvenile dimensions. Her carriage is graceful; her step firm and elastic; her mien commanding and indomitable, yet winning; in short, she looks just like Fanny Fern. She dresses in perfect taste, generally wearing black, and sweeps along Broadway with a grace, *abandon*, and self-forgetfulness characteristic of the accomplished lady of society and nature's gentlewoman—two characters which are seldom united in the same person. Her name, by the way, is not Farrington, or Farmington, as it has been variously reported; nor anything that resembles either of those names in sound, appearance or orthography. Of this fact I have been assured, both by her publishers and her lawyer. She limits her acquaintance to a small and select circle; and to gain an introduction to her, or to obtain her autograph, is one of the things that may be classed among the serious difficulties of life—as I know by a most unsatisfactory experience. This, however, will not prevent me from buying an early copy of her *Second Series of Fern Leaves*, and which will probably outsell the First Series; as two houses in this city have already ordered eight thousand copies!

The philosopher David Hume, of polite writing, thinks

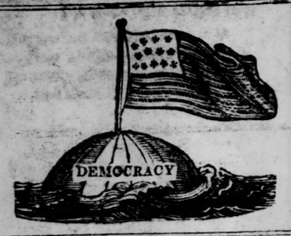
WOMEN THE ARBITRATORS:—I am of opinion that women—that is women of sense and education (for to such alone I address myself—are much better judges of all polite writing than men of the same degree of understanding; and that it is a vain panic, if they be so far terrified with the common ridicule that is leveled against learned ladies, as utterly to abandon every kind of books and study to our sex. Let the read of that ridicule have no other effect than to make them conceal their knowledge before fools, who are not worthy of it, nor of them. Such will still presume upon the vain title of the male sex to effect a superiority above them; but my fair readers may be assured, that all men of sense who know the world, have a great deference for their judgment of such books as lie within the compass of their knowledge and repose more confidence in the delicacy of their taste, though unguided by rules, than in all the dull labors of pedants and commentators. In a neighboring nation, equally famous for good taste and for gallantry, the ladies are, in a manner, the sovereigns of the learned world, as well as of the conversable; and no polite writer pretends to venture before the public, without the approbation of some celebrated judges of that sex. Their verdict is, indeed, sometimes complained of; and in particular, I find that the admirers of Corneille, to save that great poet's honor, upon the ascendant that Racine began to take over him, always said, that it was not to be expected that so old a man could dispute the prize, before such judges, with so young a man as his rival. But this observation has been found unjust, since posterity seems to have ratified the verdict of that tribunal; and Racine, though dead, is still the favorite of the fair sex, as well as of the best judges amongst the men."

☞ At the recent great fire in Milwaukie Wisconsin, six of Herring's Fire Proof Salamanders were taken out of the ruins with contents uninjured.

☞ The New York Dutchman says that it is so dry up in Iowa that the steamboat people have to sprinkle the rivers to keep the dust from choking the water wheels.

☞ A pick-pocket, who had been ducked for his mal-practices, accounted to his brethren for his appearence, by observing that he had not been able to change his clothes since his return from a celebrated watering-place.

Democratic Pioneer.



TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 12, 1854.

"CAPE FEAR DOMINATION."

Our cotemporary of the Wilmington Journal makes an extract of a communication published in this paper, (in which incidental allusion was made to "Cape Fear domination,") the subject of a leader in its issue of the 4th inst. The Journal repels the charge, and deprecates the agitation of sectional prejudices, &c.

We think the occasion calls for a brief reference to the matter, since it has been made the subject of grave deliberation by our Wilmington friends. We may observe in the outset, that the communication was written by a gentleman who is in the habit of speaking his mind freely—who scorns indirection—who loves his principles and his party with an enlightened devotion, and who is an excellent specimen of an old-fashioned Democrat. He is as far removed from any desire to disturb the harmony of the party as any man in the State; but looking at the action of the State through State and National Conventions, and other mediums, he has been impressed with the conviction that an undue influence was claimed and exercised by the Cape Fear region to the prejudice of other sections. And it was for the purpose of superinducing a more liberal policy on the part of our Cape Fear friends, that his communication was written, and not to stir up sectional strife. That the writer sought no advantage for his own section, is attested by the fact that he urges the pretensions of a *Caswell* man for the Speakership of the House of Commons.

In the course of his communication, (in connection with the U. S. Senatorships,) the writer identifies Mr. Dobbin with this local influence—and objects to his election as a Senator, upon the ground that Cape Fear is already honored in the Cabinet, and ought to be satisfied, while other men and other sections have equal and greater claims to the Senatorships. Here especially our correspondent and ourself disagreed. We believed Mr. Dobbin to be free from such sectionalisms, and that the fact that he hails from the Cape Fear region was not a valid objection to his eligibility to the Senate, nor a sufficient evidence of *his* identity with any mere local influence.—Mr. Dobbin's record was a clean one, and justice and good policy alike forbade the idea of assailing him in comparison with others. We had no objection to his indulging a preference for others, nor to his urging their claims with his utmost zeal and ability but we protested against his doing so at the expense of one whom we regardas an ornament to our party. We also deprecated the agitation of a sectional issue, which would only tend to mar the harmony of the Democratic party, now so happily subsisting. For these and other sufficient considerations, our correspondent, though adhering to his opinion that a spirit of domination did exist in the Cape Fear region, yet, *for the sake of harmony*, waived the publication of the body of his letter, under the conviction that the good of the party required this sacrifice of feeling on his part.

As to the question of "Cape Fear domination," while we heartily deprecate any thing approaching sectional prejudice, yet we have occupied a seat in several conventions in which some of our friends from that region were regarded as somewhat selfish. But we have no taste for this species of controversy. We go for the union and harmony of our party above all personal or local considerations; and it will matter but little with us whether the recipients of honors and offices hail from this or that section, so they be the best and most deserving men of the party.

☞ A letter has been shown us from a gentleman on the other side of the Sound in which it is stated that the editor of this paper is reported to have published to the world that a thousand gallons of smuggled gin have been condemned at this port, *and the whole of it sold to the Sons of Temperance!* We were simply amused by the statement; but, as our Temperance friends take it rather seriously and have requested us to correct the erroneous impression sought to be created under cover of our name, we do not hesitate to say that the story is all news to us. We have heard of no gin, or other liquor, being smuggled into this port since our residence here, nor of the purchase of any by the Sons of Temperance.

☞ Frank I. Wilson, Esq., late editor of the Salisbury Banner, has become associate editor of the Raleigh Standard. He is to be the business partner of the establishment, though his vigorous pen will be wielded in the good old cause. Mr. Holden, being relieved of a large amount of distracting labor, will now be enabled to devote his undivided energies to the editorial department of his paper, and thus give it even greater efficiency and usefulness than heretofore.

DIABOLICAL ABOLITION OUTRAGE.

It would be idle to comment upon the atrocious character of the fiendish outrage described in the following article from the Cleaveland (Ohio) Herald, of the 29th of August. If a simple recital of the facts does not make the blood boil in Southern veins, then we have mistaken the character of the Southern people:

DISGRACEFUL RESCUE AT SALEM, OHIO.—We are no apologists for slavery, but at the same time we despise rowdyism and blackguardism when used by fanatics in their rash and illegal efforts to carry out their mistaken notions of philanthropy.

Yesterday, when the cars arrived at Salem, in Columbiana county, from Pittsburg, a crowd had gathered at the depot, a dispatch from Pittsburg having informed them that a slave girl was on board under the charge of her master and mistress.—When the cars stopped a big negro stepped into them, and accosting the girl, asked if she was a slave. She made no reply, but her mistress answered that she was.—Thereupon the black ruffian seized her, and she clinging to her mistress's neck, begged most piteously not to be torn away; but the black fellow violently tore her away, and in the effort bruised the lady's neck severely, and carried the child out of the car on one arm, and flourished a revolver in the other hand, amid the plaudits of the excited crowd.

The master of the child was not just then in the car, and upon hearing the rescue, offered to go before any officer and execute free papers, if the girl wished to be free, leaving the matter to the girl. But the mob would listen to no such thing. The child's screams were heard above the tumult, begging to go back, so that she could again see her mother, who belongs to the same owner.

The life of the owner was threatened, and he dare not remain over, but went on in the cars to carry grief to the mother of the girl.

This is an outrage, and the people of Columbiana owe it to themselves to wipe out this stain.

The long haired, brainless C. C. Burleigh, was on hand, and made an harrangue to the crowd.—*Cleveland Herald, Aug.* 29.

And a letter from New Lisbon, Ohio, to a gentleman in Washington City, gives the following account of the flagrant outrage:

"There was a tremendous excitement in Salem, Columbiana county, on yesterday. The inhabitants of Salem were informed by telegraph from Pittsburg, of the fact that a gentleman and lady were homewards bound to Tennessee, with a servant aloug. This servant was about fourteen years of age, and was a present from the lady's mother in North Carolina, where they had been on a visit. The parents of the servant were slaves in Tennessee. Upon the arrival of the cars from the east, a gentleman, who resided near Salem, entered the cars and inquired if the girl was a slave. The reply was a very natural one, 'that it was none of his business;' in a moment a large strapping darkey entered the cars, seized the girl and dragged her out, she crying 'murder,' not knowing what they were gning to do with her, and moved her off. It is said there were near one thousand persons present, many of them negroes, armed with revelvers, knives, clubs, and stones, and surrounded the girl as the cars started. The crowd cheered and fired a volley from their revolvers. 'This is the beginning, the end is not yet.' God save our country from the evils of the curse which is now gendering so much ill feeling."

Such an outrage is too flagrant to call for comment.

A HARD HIT.

The citizens of Caswell county having recently tendered the Hon. John Kerr the honor of a public dinner in token of their personal regard, and their approval of his course in Congress on the Kansas and Nebraska bills, that gentleman accepts the proffered honor in a letter from which we make the following significant extract.

Permit me to add, gentlemen, that unless the South shall, in the present juncture, be more united than it has been at any time heretofore, we are in great danger of being deprived of all the Constitutional guarantees which we have as *slaveholders*—and, with tha loss of *these*, we shall forfeit our position of equality in the Union, and shall be reduced to degradation, as the consequence of dependence upon the North. Let all geographical and sectional divisions be superceded in the regulation of our relations with our Northern confederates, *by the great Republican principle that man is capable of self-government*, and we shall once more be a harmonious as we are, unquestionably, a great and growing Nation. This is the principle contained in the Bill to which I have referred, as I understand it, and which I am glad to know you so highly approve. Had I withheld from it my support, I should have felt myself justly obnoxious to the charge of *deserting* the principles of our Revolutionary Fathers, and could not have hoped for the approbation of my constituents.

These are the sentiments of a patriot, and the pleasure of endorsing them is in nowise diminished because they emanate from the pen of a prominent *Whig*. But what a terrible side-blow he deals to his brother Whigs, Rogers and Puryear! *They* "withheld from it" (the Nebraska-Kansas bill) *their* support; and of course, are "jusly obnoxious to the charge of *deserting* the principles of our Revolutionary Fathers," and should not "hope for the approbation of their constituents."

☞ Long John Wentworth tells a good story of Col. Benton on the last day of the session of Congress. The Colonel had prepared himself for a hot morning by leaving vest, cravat and stockings at home.—He wore light and low slippers, which showed nature's stockings to advantage.—When asked where he purchased his stockings he said he had got them of his mother seventy odd years ago and had never yet tore a hole in them.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS.—Complete returns having been received from all the counties in the State, we republish the vote entire, by which it will be seen that Mr. Bragg's precise majority is two thousand and eighty-five.

MUSICAL STARS.

Two great musical stars—Grisi and Mario—have recently arrived in this country from Europe, and are now delighting the denizens of Gotham with their exquisite vocal powers. Grisi, though a celebrated cantatrice, is set down by the critics as inferior to Jenny Lind or Madame Sontag. Still their concerts draw overwhelming houses at high prices.

One of the greatest attractions at these concerts is said to be a woman of rank and fortune, who is in love with Signor Mario, and who follows him up and down, wherever he goes, giving the highest price for the best and most conspicuous seat. The New York Express thus refers to the "scene" on the night of she 4th inst.

At a quarter of eight, the lady (who seemed quite *petite* in figure) was ushered to her chair—to become forthwith the cynosure of all eyes. We regret to add, that during the intervals between the several acts, hundreds of beings in the garb of gentlemen, thronged by the spot to stare rudely in the lady's countenance, and then walk away with loud, coarse laughter, uttering such ribaldry as the occasion suggested to their not over-refined or delicate fancies It may be said, in defence of these persons that the lady in question provoked such a demonstration by purchasing the seat, and going to the opera to occupy it alone, without the escort of a gentleman protector; but we must be permitted to observe, that it does not speak well for the innate reverence for woman which should mark every man of honorable and gentlemanly feelings that such disgusting scenes as took place last night went on without rebuke, and that the only protection the lady could command consisted in the ample dimensions of her unfolded fan. For the honor of both sexes, we hope such an exhibion will never occur again in any place of amusement in New York or America.

The Herald says of this mysterious lady that her embarrassing position did not appear at all to disconcert her. Of her personal attractions it is simply said that Signor Mario must be made of sterner stuff than most people would be inclined to give him credit for, to have remained so long obdurately insensible to their power.

NO MORE LANDS TO BE RESERVED FOR RAIL ROADS.

—The following letter from the Secretary of the Interior, addressed to Senator Iverson, gives the conclusion to which the department has come in reference to public lands reserved for rail-roads. We find it in the Columbus Times, of August 30:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, August 25, 1854.—Sir: In reply to yours of the 21st, requesting that the President will withdraw from sale, or private entry, the land within a belt of twelve miles on each side of the proposed Mobile and Girard Railroad, I have to state, that the whole subject of the withdrawal of lands for railroad purposes has recently been fully examined and considered, and that it has been determined with the approbation of the President, to bring into market, with as little delay as practicable, all lands heretofore withdrawn for such roads as have not been favorably acted upon by Congress, and to decline hereafter to withdraw lands for such purposes until after the grant shall have been actually made.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. McCLELLAND, Secretary.
A. IVERSON, Columbus, Ga.

"One of the most pitiable and painful sights in this city, is the thousand and one barefooted, ragged and filthy children idling about the streets, or, in stormy weather, plying old brooms at the street crossings. Running among the omnibuses and carriages, they perform, it is true, a fair share of what little street cleaning is done, to the shame of our authorities be it said—and their remuneration consists of the few pennies dropped into their palms by pedestrians

"No less than a thousand of these unfortunates may be counted in New York on any rainy day. They are principally girls, most of them under ten years of age, but many of them twelve, fourteen, and still older. Mixed among these girls are enough boys to educate them in the viciousness and vulgarity of their sex; and between their own depravity, ingrained by a life in the streets almost from infancy, and that caught from their male companions, they present a picture of debasement which might delight a fiend bent on the annihilation of humanity.

"Low slang, obscenity, and blasphemy of the coarsest kind is their current language from morning until night. This is visible to any one who traverses our streets, unless his eyes be strained on Africa, or some distant land of lesser heathen When the night comes these children scatter to their haunts—where? Some go to homes more filthy than the streets they have been sauntering or sweeping, where drunken fathers and mothers eagerly seize the earnings of their children's sin and shame, to prolong the foul orgies of Five Points and kindred places; and some, already reckless of home, or homeless, seek rum holes, or hells of vice still more disgusting.—*New York Mirror.*

Where, in all the South, is such a scene of depravity and degradation presented? And yet these Northern fanatics prate of Southern morality! Why, the position of the black slaves of the South is infinitely more happy and more *respectable* than that of these *white* slaves of the North. Let the Yankees *humanize* their own social system, before they attempt to improve that of the South.

U. S. TREASURY.—The treasury remains surcharged with money. The amount of coin on hand in the various depositories, on the 28th ult, was $29,866,647, of which there was subject to draft $27,850,340. The amount is almost precisely the same as at the end of the present month one year ago, notwithstanding the payment of $20,000,000 for the redemption of debt, and the $7,000,000 donation to Mexico.

☞ A young man named Short, clerk in a dry goods store in Cincinnati, and a young lawyer named Peacock, from Chicago, fought a duel in Kentucky, on Monday. On the second round, Short was fatally wounded in the left breast. They fought about a young girl to whom Short was engaged.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF N. CAROLINA.

We give below the official vote of the State for Reid and Kerr, Bragg and Dockery. The vote is given as obtained from the office of the Secretary of State; and may be relied upon.

The Counties of Alamance, Catawba, Forsythe, Gaston, Jackson, Madison, McDowell, Union, Watauga, and Yadkin, which heretofore voted with the Counties from which they were respectively formed, will vote now and for the future separately.

	1852.		1854.	
	Reid.	Kerr.	Bragg	Dockery.
Alamance,			696	597
Alexander,	230	361	235	441
Anson,	513	1088	255	902
Ashe,	916	551	550	671
Burke,	489	1216	833	751
Buncombe,	684	946	562	775
Bladen,	631	358	620	426
Bertie,	420	527	410	490
Beaufort,	554	847	572	901
Brunswick,	271	343	435	416
Cabarrus,	441	714	425	624
Catawba,			739	310
Craven,	698	597	638	599
Cumberland,	1388	783	1478	904
Chowan,	223	249	283	245
Columbus,	448	198	512	304
Camden,	122	488	125	461
Carteret,	392	411	399	403
Cherokee,	551	540	427	684
Caswell,	1013	270	1007	220
Chatham,	980	995	1017	1137
Caldwell,	196	600	219	620
Currituck,	603	178	544	158
Cleaveland,	870	305	978	336
Davidson,	746	951	679	1292
Davie,	345	490	364	610
Duplin,	1072	190	1061	223
Edgecombe,	1425	104	1404	155
Forsythe,			897	892
Franklin,	721	341	713	339
Gaston,			803	138
Granville,	1062	1005	1078	995
Guilford,	480	1524	528	1615
Greene,	361	347	358	351
Gates,	406	363	422	351
Haywood,	551	368	345	350
Halifax,	541	551	584	551
Hertford,	246	360	237	306
Hyde,	408	368	363	397
Henderson,	340	762	243	687
Iredell,	393	1035	392	1256
Jackson,			366	253
Jones,	240	214	230	229
Johnston,	883	733	936	744
Lenoir,	459	267	394	274
Lincoln,	1034	680	573	296
Madison,	168	278	428	341
Martin,	676	250	696	299
McDowell,			217	674
Moore,	646	615	605	752
Montgomery,	209	706	145	741
Macon,	432	451	229	390
Mecklenburg,	1421	721	1023	652
Nash,	1020	84	1115	95
New Hanover,	1342	350	1109	424
Northampton,	583	504	641	490
Onslow,	696	167	596	238
Orange,	1796	1528	963	1080
Pasquotank,	247	453	331	496
Perquimans,	312	347	343	334
Pitt,	649	636	725	708
Person,	550	341	601	321
Robeson,	760	693	782	679
Rockingham,	1072	356	1036	310
Rowan,	712	776	932	976
Rutherford,	590	1106	621	1019
Randolph,	430	1279	408	1378
Richmond,	194	624	113	708
Sampson,	965	509	860	509
Surry,	1576	1206	797	464
Stokes,	1481	1182	636	437
Stanly,	80	896	95	874
Tyrrell,	114	282	109	295
Union,			729	472
Wake,	1561	1102	1541	1170
Warren,	697	162	754	163
Wathington,	297	247	245	398
Watauga,			157	423
Wayne,	1196	283	1145	304
Wilkes,	393	1345	325	1261
Yadkin,			650	758
Yancy,	694	336	639	349
	48,563	43,993	48,705	46,620
	42,993		46,620	
	5,575		2,085	

A VOICE FROM THE WEST.

A Democrat (says the Richmond Enquirer) writing to us from Indiana, says: 'It is a settled opinion of the patriotic Democracy here that there are now only two parties, the Democratic and the Northern Abolitionists, the latter composed of Radical Temperance men (those in favor of the Maine liquor law) Know-Nothings, and the Anti- Nebraskaites. These are all combined together to assail and overthrow the Democracy of this State, and to my sorrow I must state that I believe that they will give the Democracy a tight battle.—The pulpit of the Episcopal Church is desecrated to political discussion. The ministers of that Church have laid aside preaching the gospel, and walked into the arena of the present contest. I have heard some of the most able Ministers say that the Nebraska bill was unrighteous, unholy, unconstitutional and a damnable law, and a law against God," and further, "that they believed that all the supporters and advocates of the bill were sure of the punishments of an offended God, and that their souls would be launched to the eternal confines of a dark-seated hell. You probably can draw an inference from these signs, how the political affairs of this State stand at present."

"Sic transit gloria mundi"—all hands sick in the Pioneer office on Monday—and this we consider a sufficient excuse for all delinquencies in our present issue.

☞ Upon his return to Illinois, Senator Douglas attempted to address the citizens of Chicago; but he was compelled to desist in consequence of the hootings and ravings of a mob of fanatical abolitionists who armed themselves and went to the meeting prepared to break it up by violence. And thus has the sacred right of speech been ruthlessly trampled under foot by these vile abolition myrmidons.

THE REVOLUTION IN CHINA.—By the latest advices received from China, by way of San Francisco, it was reported that Canton had surrendered to the insurgents. Another rumor, however, leaves this in doubt.

The last arrival from California brings flattering accounts of the mining operations there. New and rich gold discoveries continued to be made. The Democracy had not succeeded in harmonizing their differences. Murders, suicides and robberies were reported to be of more frequent occurrence than ever.

☞ A dispatch states that the Secretary of the Navy expresses regret at the recent arrest of Captain Hollins, and asserts that he retains the not only unimpaired, but strengthened confidence of the Department, for patriotism, true courage, and all the elements of fitness to command a national vessel. Also that the Government will stand between him and any difficulties he may be subjected to, in consequence of the bombardment of Greytown.

OBSERVTIONS ON THE WAY.

BY MARTHA HAINES BUTT.

It is really amusing for one when not participating in the dance to sit and hear the conversation going the rounds in a ball room! Listen to the eulogiums lavished without regard to quantity or quality upon the many who are participating in the mirth of the evening. How it makes one laugh in his sleeve to behold the long face, sober-sided portion of the spectators who think it an "awful sin" to dance, and yet have no conscientious scruples about ridiculing a neighbor, not even giving the credit really merited, and taking good care in the bargain to magnify the petty faults to a most astonishing degree, making high mountains of mere mole hills. Those who participate in the dance have generally less time to indulge in gossip and to expatiate upon (what they term) the glaring faults of their neighbors. Generally at watering places there are numbers of persons to be found who seem to have a greater taste for gossip than literary or good common sense conversation.

We can give a short sketch of about fifteen minutes gossip at the conversation going on in the ball room. Being too much fatigued to dance, we concluded that we would listen a while to what was saying, for those who were passing the eulogiums did not hesitate to express their opinons quite freely, and not in a suppressed whisper either.

Miss. L. passes by leaning on the arm of her beau for the time being.

How very unbecoming Miss L is attired this evening, I really thought she had more taste—just look how ungracefully she walks; I'd wager her shoes are just as tight as they can be, for she prides herself upon her small feet, and they are not so small after all, if she would wear shoes large enough for her.

Another passes.

What an eccentric genius that Mr. F. is! I dare say he thinks his wealth will gain him the passport to any young lady's heart; but I can tell him I would not be duped by him; for he is too ignorant by far for me to fancy. I have no doubt but what he imagines himself very handsome indeed.

Ah! here comes Miss G.; it is well that Mr. C. has taken a fancy to her, for it is the first beau she ever had, and I am much of the opinion that if she does not take that offer, she will not get another.

Quite a dashing widow passes.

There is Mrs. F. a widow, looking out too; well, I hope she will not be disappointed in her expectations—she came here for the purpose of catching a beau, and I hope she will get one—I think her decidedly too large to be fine looking; she is too corpulent, and then she has so many disagreeable airs about her. I do wonder much at her bringing her two daughters with her, for they make her appear much older. But there is Miss A. She is dressed rather elegantly, but not with any taste at all. I do not admire her; it is true she does very well, but that is about all I can say. I am told she is a great flirt and no doubt takes much delight in it. She has vanity enough for any half dozen people. Well, she may think herself something superior, but no one else can be of her opinion I am sure.

"Take your partners for a quadrille."

I listen no longer—ah! the ball-room is the place for eulogiums, particularly of the fair sex upon each other; they are generally not very sparing of left handed compliments—fifteen minutes in a ball room is quite sufficient to convince one what is the bias of the minds of those in whose company they may chance to fall and the "hobby" of their conversation.

WILL OF THOMAS RITCHIE.

The memoir of Thos. Ritchie concludes with the following extract from the last clause of his will:

"I cannot repeat the advice which the illustrious and patriotic George Mason has inscribed upon his will. He enjoins upon his sons not to dedicate their lives to the public service On the contrary, I hold it to be the duty of every citizen to watch over the interests of a country of which he is a member; and such a free and glorious country as this is! Who is not proud of her destiny? Who is not willing to give his services, and even his life, to the maintainance of the great principles on which her free and federal institutions are based? America has made one of the greatest political discoveries which the world has ever witnessed: a form of organization which reserves to the States and their people the power of regulating most of the functions which appertain to governments, leaving but very few powers—and they only the most general and yet important—to the jurisdiction of the federal authorities. Hence the specification which is made in the constitution of those powers which the United States are to exercise in their legitimate sphere; and hence the necessity of watching over the operations of the machinery, and repressing its excesses when it threatens the rights of the States. We are already the greatest power among the nations. We are destined to be greater still; but let us not be too ambitious of inordinate acquisitions or too rapid in our advances. Let us fill up the immense territory which we own. Let us not be too anxious to step our foot from the main land to the islands, unless indeed, as in the case of Cuba, we are threatened by the barbarization of that beautiful island, and its conversion into a black and hostile neighborhood. Let us not deny to the inhabitants of other lands a free asylum into our own shores, but let us confine ourselves to the operation of natural causes. In this way we may best acclimate the emigrant to our free institutions. Preserve both the rights of the States and the union of the States. These are the two great pillars of American prosperity and glory."

DIED,

At the Rockbridge Alum Springs, Virginia, Mrs. SARAH E. WHITE, consort of Mr. Watson White, of Hertford, Perquimans Co., N. C.

NORFOLK MARKETS.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, 1854.

BACON—Virginia and North Carolina hog round 9½ cents. Smithfield Hams 12½ cents.
CORN—White 80; Yellow 75 a 80cents, Mixed 75 cents.
WHEAT—Red, $1 60; White, $1 60.
FLOUR—$9 50.
FLAXSEED—$1 45.
PORK—Mess, $15. Prime $13 a 14.
STAVES—W. O. Pipe, $60. W. O. Hhd. $44. R. O. Hhd. $35 a $36. W. O. Heading, $70. Rough W. O. bbl. $18.
TAR—Black $3 50.
COTTON—8¾ a 9 cents.
LARD—10½ cents.
PEAS—B. E. $1 08 cents.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.—Sept. 9.—Sales of 200 bbls Howard street Flour at $9.

Corn steady, with sales of about 8,000 bushels of white and yellow at 77a78 cts; one sale of 3000 bushels Virginia white was made at 82.

Wheat, ordinary to good, at $1,62a1,75; good to fair at $1,75a180; fair to prime at $1,68a1,75.

Oats sold in small lots for 40a42 cts.

MARINE REPORT.

For the week ending yesterday.

JOSEPH T. M'CABE, REPORTER.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Lizzie G. Russell, Owens, from Norfolk.
" D. V. Sessoms, Lyon, from do.
" Monterey, Poyner, do
" Wm. C. Williams, Heath, do.
" B. Whitely, Thompson, do.
" Eugene, Carson, do.
" Dorcas & Eliza, Sykes, do.
" Palestine, Ballance, from Baltimore

SAILED.

Schr. Sarah Porter, Mercer, to Baltimore.
" Ann Hunter, Purdy, to Norfolk.
" Archann, Hubbard, to do.
" E. S. Bivens, Blount, to Baltimore.
" Hound, Capps, to Norfolk.
" Ben. Franklin, Ives, do.
" Mary Louisa, Owens, do.
" Carolina, Wescott, to Baltimore.
" Mary, Poyner, to Norfolk.
" Surpass, McCabe, to load.
" Wm. A. Graham, Gray, to Alexandria.
Steamer Schultz, Halsey, to Nag's Head.

PETERSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE first session of this Institution will commence on the last Wednesday in this month (27th day of September,) and close on the 15th July, 1855.

FACULTY.

Rev. GEORGE W. CARTER,
President, and Prof. Belle Lettres, Ethics, &c.

ROBERT KERR, A. M.,
Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

WILLIAM T. DAVIS, A. M.,
Ancient Languages and Literature.

(To be filled.)
Modern Languages and Painting.

J. FRED. WULFF,
Music and Drawing.
Miss EMMA J. TAYLOR,
Ornamental Branches.

Miss (to be filled.)
Primary Department.

TERMS of TUITION for the Scholastic Year:

Primary department,	$20
Academic, (advanced English branches,)	30
Collegiate—Higher English branches with Latin or Greek,	40
	50

EXTRAS.

Modern Languages, each	20
Music on Piano or Guitar,	60
Drawing in Pencil, (per quarter,)	8
Painting in Oil or Water, (per quarter,)	10
Lectures and Experiments in Natural Sciences, (per course,)	5
Sacred Music—Daily exercise,	NO CHARGE.

BOARDING.

Young ladies from a distance will reside in the family of WILLIAM LYX. JONES, Esq., who occupies the College premises, as will also President CARTER and lady.

For further particulars address the President, care of E. P. NASH, Petersburg, Va.
sept 4—2m

SALT, SALT, SALT.—The subscriber has just received 600 bushels of Turks Island Salt. Call soon or it will be gone.
J. A WOODARD.
Woodville, Sept 12

EMB'D CHEMISETTES FOR 25 Cts. 100 Needle Worked Under Handkerchiefs, to be given away at 25 cts. each. Also, a variety of medium and superlative qualities. The Bee Hive is the place.
JAMES SMITH,
sept 12 14 Main street, Norfolk.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN PLYMOUTH, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DESIROUS of engaging in some other business, will sell at private sale, his Hotel and all the furniture thereto belonging, together with Four Lots attached thereto in the Town of Plymouth. The advantages of the location are very great, and to persons wishing to purchase, the inducements will be found superior to any others offered in any other town in the State.

The undersigned will also sell at the same time if desired, five negroes, two men and three women, all of whom are good servants.
sep 5 JOHN H. HAMPTON.

NOTICE.

I WISH to dispose of my interest in the Winton Steam Mills, and unless sold at private sale, I shall offer the same at public auction at Hertford on the 16th day of October next. I will give a liberal credit to the purchaser
THOS. M. NIXON.
Hertford, N. C., Sept. 5, 1854—4t

FALL STOCK OF TIN WARE, STOVES, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MERCHANTS and dealers will find it their advantage to call at our establishment, where they will find the largest assortment of Tin Ware, Stoves, suitable for the city and country trade, facilities for manufacturing are extensive, workmen are inferior to none in the country, stock of goods equal to any demand, the quality of which needs no commendation, as well known we are desirous of making establishment the great Southern Depot for Ware, and will offer such inducements as to accomplish that object. We will attend promptly to any orders we may be favored with, and call attention to the following:

MERCHANTS' WARE.

Coffee Pots, 1 to 10 qts, plain and fluted
Coffee Boilers 2 to 10 do do
Covered Pails, pint to 20 quarts
Pans, 1 to 16 quarts; Wash Bowls, 3 sizes
Dish Pans, 4 sizes, round and oval
Sauce Pans, pints to 8 quarts
Milk strainers, plain and patent
Milking Pails, 3 sizes; Candle Moulds
Oval and square Bread Pans
Funnels, 5 inch; Nest Cups, ½ pint, pint
Measures, gill to 4 quart
Oil Cans, ½ gal to 10 gals
Oil stands, 15 to 120 gals
Japanned Goods of every description.

IRON WARE.

Sauce Pans, all sizes, tinned
Tea Kettles, tinned and plain
French stew pans, fry Pans
SCALES—Tea, Counter and Platform
LAMPS—Glass and Britannia, all patterns sizes
STOVES for cooking and warming, latest and most approved patterns which we name—
Buck's Patent Morning Star
American Union; Grand Air
Home Air Tight; Odd Fellow
Wm. Penn; Crystal; Parlor
A variety of patterns suitable for offices, stores, chambers, &c., and other patterns to which we invite particular attention.
Hot Air Furnaces and Ranges of every description put up at the shortest notice.
J. R. SMALL & CO.
sept 12 Norfolk

FALL STOCK,

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRUNKS, LEATHER, WRAPPING PAPER, SHOE FINDINGS, &c.

HERMAN & CO.
WHOLESALE JOBBERS,
NORFOLK, VA.

HAVE RECEIVED 2,500 pairs Boots, Shoes, &c., being a part of our Fall Stock, and invite the attention of North Carolina and Virginia Merchants to the same.

The long experience we have had in the business, and the knowledge of the description of goods needed in this section of country, with the fact that we have purchased for cash, enable us now to offer complete goods cheap, and will be sold as low as can be afforded by any house in the trade, and no danger of losing money. Our goods are generally used on the common finger has a separate wire running over each finger, making it strong and durable. We can safely recommend this as being the best CRADLE ever offered to the public. We have been selling them for the past, and our sales are increasing to a very considerable extent. Our supply for the coming season will be received directly from the factory and Patentee, and all orders (which should be sent in early,) will be filled at his prices.

The *BLADES* attached to these Cradles are made expressly for them, and under the supervision, so that they may not be confounded with those made by an inferior Blade.

Price for 5 Fingered Cradles, $6 00
" " 6 " " 7 00
" " 7 " " 8 00

These Cradles are of different lengths to suit Wheat and Oats.

☞ Orders directed to us, will be attended to promptly. When six or more Cradles are wanted for any one order, a deduction will be made.
BORUM & MOORE,
Manufacturers and dealers in Agricultural Implements,
No. 11, Water Street, Norfolk.
may 23

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

ALBERT H. CURRAN having taken the large and commodious store recently occupied by Morrisett & Burgess, at the Market, formally announces to his friends and the public generally that he has received and opened a large and new

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

comprising every variety of Dry Goods, Notions, Articles, Ready-Made Clothing, &c., &c., with a heavy stock of choice Family Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

It is deemed unnecessary to enumerate the articles. It will suffice to say that our stock will compare favorably with any other in Town, as to extent, variety and price.
A. H. CURRAN.
Elm, Cor. Main.
ap 25

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED BY
WILLIAM T. HINTON,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, READY CLOTHING, &c.

IN returning my thanks to my friends and the public for their past liberal favors, I would respectfully inform them that I have returned from the Cities of Baltimore and New York with a new supply of every article usually found in a variety Store.

I have been quite careful in the selection of my goods, and feel confident of suiting those who may favor me with a call, in style, quality and price. I therefore invite all who are in want of goods to come and see mine, and hear my prices before purchasing elsewhere.
ap 4 WM. T. HINTON.

A NEW lot of Spring and Summer Hats, handsome and cheap, just received and for sale by the subscriber.
ap 18 WM. HARDY.

PLAIN WHITE MOURNING BARS.—A lot of Mourning Bars, of fashionable style, to be given away at from 25 to 50 cents. A variety of others at various prices. The Bee Hive is the place.
aug 8 JAMES SMITH.

WOODVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE third session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 21st inst., and continue for ten months.

This school is located in a very healthy section of Perquimans county, and is very convenient to the adjoining counties.

The Principal of this Institution will pay particular attention to the education of Ladies that may be entrusted to her care.

Terms: Board, tuition in the Primary, washing, lights, &c., per session of ten months, $100; no extra charge for the use of Piano, per session, $15—50 for music alone.

We are prepared to accommodate 30 pupils, and will take no more than 20 in our family. No pupil admitted for a shorter time than a session.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

I SHALL OFFER AT PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, in the Town of Hertford, on Thursday the 12th day of October next, that most desirable residence with the out-buildings attached where I now reside; lately occupied by my husband, deceased. Those who are familiar with the property need be told about their desirableness of location. All are invited to call and examine the premises before the day of sale, at the time and place will be exhibited the kitchen furniture, &c. Terms, which will be accommodating, made known on the day of sale.
ELIZ. CURRIE.
Hertford, Sept. 5, 1854.

GRANT'S PATENT PREMIUM GRAIN CRADLE.

THE subscribers are sole agents for the sale of these superior Cradles. What of a good article, can be said in favor of one that is durable and substantial, as well as light and easy to the implements. The fingers are formed of white oak and hickory, and have a coating of tin, preventing the fingers to the Scythe. No improvement over can be offered to the public, and no danger of losing wood, as the fingers are generally used on the common Cradle. Each finger has a separate wire running over each finger, making it strong and durable. We can safely recommend this as being the best CRADLE ever offered to the public. We have been selling them for the past, and our sales are increasing to a very considerable extent. Our supply for the coming season will be received directly from the factory and Patentee, and all orders (which should be sent in early,) will be filled at his prices.

The *BLADES* attached to these Cradles are made expressly for them, and under the supervision, so that they may not be confounded with those made by an inferior Blade.

Price for 5 Fingered Cradles, $6 00
" " 6 " " 7 00
" " 7 " " 8 00

These Cradles are of different lengths to suit Wheat and Oats.

☞ Orders directed to us, will be attended to promptly. When six or more Cradles are wanted for any one order, a deduction will be made.
BORUM & MOORE,
Manufacturers and dealers in Agricultural Implements,
No. 11, Water Street, Norfolk.
may 23

RIDDICKSVILL SEMINARY,
Near Sunsbury, Gates Co., N. C.

THE next session of this school will commence on the first Monday in October. The Principal will be aided in giving instruction by E. M. CARPENTER, A. B., an efficient and able assistant.

Young men are prepared for college or for business life.

Students are admitted at any time, and charged only from date of admission. No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted sickness. For full particulars, inquiries can be made of
M. KELLOGG, Jr., A. M.
sept 12—6t

UNION MALE ACADEMY.

THE REV. EDWARD EVERETT, Principals,

The next session of this school will commence the first Monday in October, at Harrellsville, Hertford county, N. C., on Monday in October.

The Trustees have procured the services of Messrs. J. YEATES and EDWARD EVERETT, as Assistant Teachers—gentlemen fully competent, in every respect, to prepare young men for College.

Terms per Session of Five Months.

Reading and Writing, - - - - $ 8 00
Arithmetic, Grammar and Arithmetic, - 10 00
Geography, French, &c., - - - 15 00

The Academy is situated in a beautiful village, in the delightful surrounding country, healthy section of Eastern Carolina, and the morals of the people vieing with any community. Boarding in the best families can be obtained at $8 per month.

The Academy has recently been built by a Board which will soon be chartered, and which shall be wanting to make this School deserving the liberal patronage in every respect.

It is the desire of the Trustees to make the intellectual culture of the School not only equal to the preparation of young men for college, but to furnish cheap and ready means for the completion of Academic Scholarship, for those men, who have not the means for a longer time, may receive a very *liberal education*.

Premiums will be awarded at every annual session, and Degrees of Honor conferred for merit, good scholarship and good morals. Parents and Guardians patronizing this School may rest assured that the greatest care will be taken to preserve good morals, and no pains spared to secure instruction.

Tuition will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the session, and there will be no deduction will be made from there to no deduction will be made from there to no deduction will be made from there to

POET'S CORNER.

HE WILL NOT WOO AGAIN.

'Twas but a word, a careless word,
In pride and passion spoken;
But with that word the chain that bound
Two loving hearts was broken.
The hasty wrath has passed away,
The bitter words remain;
In vain the lady weeps and sighs—
He will not woo again.

No other love may light her path,
No other move his heart;
Yet changing seasons come and go,
And find them still apart;
Her once bright cheek is paler now;
His bears a trace of pain;
Their days are sorrowful, and yet
He will not woo again.

They meet as strangers, calm and cold,
Calmly, coldly, part;
And none may guess that tranquil mien
Conceals a tortured heart.
To him the world hath lost its light;
For her all joys are vain,
Nor hope, nor memory bring relief—
He will not woo again.

Alas, that love long tried and warm,
Should wither in an hour;
Alas, that pride o'er human hearts
Should wield such fearful power;
Oh! weep thou not for those who die—
For them all tears are vain;
But weep o'er living hearts grown old
Who ne'er may love again.

GENERAL SELECTIONS.

MOLLY'S ADVICE TO THE GIRLS.

Now girls what's the use of making such an awful fuss because a man has deceived you? Hav'nt all celebrated divines told you "that man's heart is deceitful above all things?" And has'nt the prince of modern poets said:

"Man's love is of man's life a thing apart."

And hav'nt you read that, "were man but constant, he were perfect?" &c. And now can't you believe what everybody, ancient and modern, Jew and Gentile, Christian and Heathen, men and women, heroes, statesmen, sages, divines, philosophers, and a host of others tell you? It really is strange!

Then he has proved false, has he?—What more could you expect? I'm sure I should have been disappointed if he had'nt.

Do use as much as a spoonful of common sense. Be kind and sensible, and not get so many romantic notions into your head, and then if your true-love does tell you just before you get to the altar, "that he won't marry you, do you suppose I'd rave and tear my hair, or swoon, and go into hysterics, or do any other such marvellous things? No, indeed! not I. But I'll tell you what I would do. I'd jump up and down for joy, to think I had found him out before the slipping noose got around my neck. Hearts were not made to break—and if you can keep it from getting jammed and bruised, well and good. But few can do even that long; and when it comes in contact with such hard substance as a deceitful man's heart, if the collision is very unexpected, it may prove dangerous, but bandage it tightly with the icy chain of indifference and my word for it, it will not be fatal.

If I was only young again, wouldn't I show you? Do you suppose I would trust a man that had deceived another, if I knew it, as some of you do? If he has broken one engagement, he may two, and I think with a certain old maid, that "you should never believe a man before marriage, nor trust him afterwards." Suppose he should tell me that "he loved me better than any one else on the face of earth," do you think I'd believe him? Don't he tell every girl the same thing? and isn't one's lips just as sweet for him as another's?—Phew! what does a man know about love, till he gets a good wife to teach him?

REMEDY FOR SMUT IN WHEAT.

Mr. R. Stewart, of Newbury, South Carolina, communicates to the Country Gentleman the following remedy for this fungi upon the wheat, which often proves seriously injurious to the crop:

In reply to frequent inquires made by our northern friends, in the wheat growing regions, induce me to give you one that is simple, cheap, and never failing. It is simply a soak in water in which blue vitriol has been dissolved, in the following proportions: For each 4 or 5 bushels of wheat dissolve 1 lb. blue vitrol in water sufficient to cover and properly soak the wheat; let it remain in soak 20 to 24 hours—sow immediately after taken out of the soak.—Pursue this annually and properly, and my word for it you will never more hear complaint of smut in wheat, however badly the seed from which it was grown may have been mixed with smut. This is the discovery (at least in this State,) of an old and successful planter and wheat grower of this district: and has been tested many years, always successfully, by hundreds, yea thousands. Some say this soak also effectually eradicates chess in a few years, but of this I am not fully satisfied. But when properly applied and used, that it is a sure and effectual remedy for smut there is not the shadow of a doubt.

If new or untried with you, get a single farmer to make the experiment. He, you or the country generally, will never regret it.

How much Sugar do we Eat?—Last year there were consumed in this country about 705,000,000 pounds of cane sugar, and 27,000,000 pounds of maple sugar.—This gives more than 24 pounds of cane sugar, and 1 pound of maple sugar to every man, woman and child. This does not include molasses or honey. If this sugar were put into barrels holding 200 pounds, and each barrel occupied the space of three feet only, it would require 336 acres of land for it to stand upon. The barrels; if placed in a row, would reach 220 miles.—If the sugar was put up in paper packages of five pounds each, it would require 146,400,000 sheets of wrapping paper, and if only a yard of string was used to each package, there would be required 439,200,000 feet, or 83,000 miles of string—more than three times enough to go round the world. If every retail clerk sold a hundred pounds of sugar each day, it would require nearly 25,000 clerks to sell it all in a year. If the dealers, wholesale and retail together, made a profit of only two cents a pound on this sugar, these profits alone would amount to nearly $15,000,000.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

[From the Onondaga (N. Y.) Gazette, Aug. 18]

"For all the while his teeth they chatter,
Chatter, chatter, chatter, still!"

The Gazette this week presents rather a slim display of editorial and not much of a variety of news, but we can't help it.—With chills running down a man's back, and his head feeling as though it contained half a dozen trip-hammers, three or four saw mills and as many cotton factories, all driven by a steam-engine fully equal to the task—we submit that he is not in a condition to write editorials that would be read with interest or profit by the pious and refined. For taking the starch out of a man, and destroying all the good opinions he ever formed of himself or anybody or anything else, we will set the fever and ague against any other institution ever invented.

Economical Habits.—*A Capital Joke.*—We stumbled over a joke, last Sunday, told us by one of the actors, which we consider hard to beat, and as we can vouch for its entire authenticity we present it to our readers.

Our friend D., is a capital fellow, free handed and free hearted, but as full of deviltry as the world is of rogues. Not long ago D. got quite *pious*, joined the church and behaved himself like a candidate for ministry, for six mortal months; what's more, during that time he declares he enjoyed religion as much as any man—what he meant by enjoyment, it would be hard to guess, unless it was escorting the girls to church. By some means which it is not now necessary to repeat, D. "fell from grace," and an awful fall it was; not that he ever does anything particularly bad, but he has lost all his reverence.—The other day, meeting an old gentleman belonging to a sect which teaches that a man can never fall from grace, D. began a religious controversy which ended in old deacon —— vowing that D. *never had* any grace, a proposition that he maintained with provoking pertinacity. Now, the deacon is a close, miserly old curmudgeon, with less practical christianity in his whole body than D. has in his little finger, and our graceless friend happened to know it, so when the deacon continued to assert that D. was never possessed of real piety, the latter got nettled and finally insisted, with some warmth, that he was mistaken, adding with the solemnity of a judge, "Now, deacon, I'll tell you how it was.—You are are a miserly, saving old fellow, I am not, and the amount of piety I spent in six months with *your economy* would have lasted a life-time." The deacon caved in.—*South-Side Democrat.*

The Danger of Sleeping in Church.—The Portland Eclectic relates the following:—An old-fashioned sounding-board, of huge dimensions, was suspended over the pulpit of one of the churches of a neighboring city, by means of a rope that passed over a pulley, and was belayed under a seat in the gallery. This seat was occupied by a sailor, on one of those sultry Sabbaths in August, when Morpheus was so apt to come unbidden, and spread the mantle of sleep over careless worshippers. The clergyman, who had once been a sea captain, was illustrating some doctrinal point by a nautical anecdote, while Jack, lulled into a state of semi-consciousness by the monotonous humdrum of the preacher's voice, was imagining himself to be again afloat on the bosom of his favorite element. The minister's story was approaching its climacteric, his increasing earnestness had already awakened a large part of his audience, and the more exciting part of his narrative was being told with great dramatic power. Suddenly Jack, in his dreams, was startled by what appeared to be the sharp, quick command of his superior:—"Stand by to let go! Let go there!" He sprang to his feet, confused and half awakened, and seeing nothing else to "let go," cast off the line by which the sounding board was suspended. "Ay, ay, sir all gone!" Down whizzed the heavy sounding board, and the minister ducked his head under the pulpit, just in season to save himself from being extinguished!

A Graceful Compliment.—It was a judicious resolution of a father, as well as a most pleasing compliment to his wife, when on being asked what he intended to do with his girls, he replied: 'I intend to apprentice them all to their excellent mother, that they may learn the art of improving time, and be fitted to become, like her, wives, mothers, and heads of families, and useful members of society.'

America Ahead!—Some time after the peace of 1814, a distinguished officer of the English navy visited the Constitution, then just ready at Boston, for a Mediterranean cruise. He went through the ship, accompanied by Capt. B., of our service.

'Well, what do you think of her?' asked the latter, after the two had gone through the vessel, and reached the quarter-deck again.

'She is a fine frigate, if not one of the finest frigates I ever put my foot on board of,' returned the Englishman; 'but as I must find some fault, I'll say that your wheel is one of the clumsiest things I ever saw, and is unworthy of the vessel.'

Capt. B. laughed, then explained the appearance of the wheel, saying:

'When the Constitution took the Java, the former's wheel was shot out of her.—The Java wheel was fitted on the Constitution to steer with, and although we think it as ugly as you do, we keep it as a trophy.'

The Explanation.—One of the two gentlemen recently conversing about the Natural Bridge of Virginia, remarked that there was an extraordinary incident connected with it, for that general Washington once threw a dollar completely over it, an achievement which has not been performed since.

'No wonder,' replied his companion, 'for a dollar in those days could be made to go a great deal further than at the present time.'

Dean Swift said, with an ingenuity of sarcasm which has never been surpassed, "I never knew a man in all my life who could not bear the misfortunes of *another* perfectly like a christian."

☞ Early rising is "some." He who would be a hero, do the work of a giant, get rich, be beloved by the pretty girls, and win fame and fortune, must turn his back on the pillow at the first approach of Mr. Sol.

NEW STOCK OF CARRIAGES AND HARNESS,
JUST RECEIVED.

The subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the public to his new stock, just received of
DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, SULKIES, CHARIOTEES, &c.
He has recently returned from a visit to the most celebrated manufacturing establishments in the country, where he supplied himself with all the modern improvements. He assures his old patrons and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all their orders with a neatness, elegance and durability, that cannot be surpassed. His stock of
HARNESS
is also highly attractive, and embraces a large and elegant assortment of Double and Single Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, Whips, &c., OF THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED STYLES. All of which will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms.
☞ Repairs of all kinns, in every department of his business, executed with neatness, fidelity and despatch, upon reasonable terms.
ROBERT WATKINS,
sep 7, 1852 Elizabeth City, N. C.

ROBERT G. HOLMES,
PRACTICAL TAILOR,
WOULD respectfully inform the gentlemen of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the
TAILORING BUSINESS
in all its various branches, of making, cutting, repairing, &c. He flatters himself that he will not fail to please the most fastidious in any garments he may make.
He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by strict attentiog to business to merit a continuance of the same.
All work warranted to give satisfaction. Repairing and cleaning carefully attended to.
☞ Shop on Road Street, one door South of A. T. Woodley's Dry Goods Store.
ROBERT G. HOLMES,
jan 9, 1854 Elizabeth City, N. C.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!!
THE LAST STEAMER FROM EUROPE, brought the sad intelligence that all overtures for peace, between Russia and Turkey, have signally failed, and both nations are now making the most strenuous exertions to annihilate each other. Therefore to meet the pressing demands for GOODS of every description, we have purchased the *best part* of the stock formerly owned by J. Wilcox, Esq., and having had the store on the corner of Road and Main street, lately kept by the same, put in ample and complete order, are now ready to wait on all that may favor us with their patronage. In purchasing from Mr. Wilcox we only took Goods that were in complete order, in addition to them our
NEW STOCK
has just arrived, among the assortment may be found every article, usually kept by a large wholesale and retail Dry Good and Grocery Store. The entire stock will bear comparison with any store in the town.
The Senior partner would respectfully return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Newland for their liberal patronage to the firm of Jones & Etheridge, and would solicit a portion of the same to the new firm at E. City; we think it necessary, when we say that our terms are moderate and that all kinds of produce will be taken in exchange for Goods, even *cash*. Call and judge for yourselves.
ap 18 JONES & BRITE.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS.
IN presenting ourselves to our patrons and the public at this time, we again have to acknowledge our obligations for the friendly and liberal manner in which we have been sustained. At no time of our business career, which is now of three years' standing, have our prospects been more flattering. We always have and ever shall endeavor to square our business principles by justice, equity and truth. We are well aware that a prosperous and respectable business cannot be done unless inducements are offered; these we have offered, and will continue to offer. We desire to prosecute our business in such a manner as to give pleasure and satisfaction to ourselves as well as essential advantages to the community at large. We much regret that circumstances have prevented us from establishing facilities such as the present wants of our customers and the public demand. We have been and are continually doing wh at our position and resources will warrant in perfecting our means of supply, and appropriateanu ually a reasonable proportion of our net profits for that object; we being determined that our establishment shall not degenerate for the want of care and attention, and shall ever be the most thorough and perfect of its kind in this state.
If life and health are permitted, and success attend our exertions, we hope to be able to show an establishment in a few years that will be an honor to ourselves and a monument to the good old city that gave us birth.
J. R. SMALL & CO.,
aug 15 Union st., Norfolk, Va.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,
GATESVILLE, N. C.
I would inform my friends and the public that I am now prepared to accommodate at all times from 100 to 150 persons in the best style. The public may rest assured that nothing will be left undone by the proprietor to make them comfortable at his house.
THOMAS G. VAUGHAN,
Proprietor.
REFERENCES
Jos. H. Pool, L. D. Starke, Elizabeth City; R. R. Heath, Esq., Hugh W. Collins, Edenton; Whitmel Stallings, Esq., Gates Co.; Robt. R. Prentis, Suffolk, Va.; Bloodgood & Co., T. B. Irwin, Geo. Reid, Esq., Norfolk, Va.; Thomas G. Little & Co.; Canby & Hatch, Baltimore; A. W. Harrison, Dunlap & Ford, Philadelphia; Draper, Clark & Co., Tracy, Irwin & Co., New York; Jno. L. Smith, Boston; C. Manly, Ex-Gov. N. C.; Robert J. Saunders, Hertford, N. C.; John Womble & Co., Richmond, Va.
my 31, 1853

LASSITER'S HOTEL,
MURFREESBORO',
HERTFORD CO., N. C.
The subscriber having purchased the property formerly known as the UNION HOTEL, located in the West end of the Town of Murfreesboro', would respectfully announce, that his House is now open for the accommodation of the public. He has at present in progress extensive and costly improvements, which when completed, will render his House both commodious and elegant. His TABLE will be provided with the best that the country can afford; his Rooms will be properly furnished; his Stables, which are well constructed, will be in charge of experienced Hostlers; in short, the Proprietor will spare neither pains nor expense to contribute to the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their patronage.
JAMES L. LASSITER.
jan 3, 1854—tf

NEW CARPET WAREROOMS,
NO. 26, MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA.
THE subscriber takes this mode of informing his old friends and customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former business of Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, he has opened a large and splendid stock of
Velvet Tapestry, Three Ply, Tapestry Ingrain, Common Ingrain, and Venetian Carpeting, at all prices, from 18¾ cents to $2 per yard.
ALSO,
Rugs and Mats, Druggets of all widths, from 4-4 to 16-4 wide.
Door Mats of every description, Stair Linen.
And a new article of Oil Cloth for Stairs, which supercedes the use of Crash or Stair Linen, more durable and does not require washing.
OIL CLOTHS
of all widths and at all prices, for Entries, Halls, Passages, Stairways and Dining Rooms.
UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS
of every description, such as Silk and Worsted Damasks, Satin DeLane, Moreen, Turkey Red, &c., with Cornices, Bands and Loops, Gimp and Galoons, Cords and Tassels, &c., with a stock of Lace and Muslin Curtains that cannot be surpassed if equalled in this city.
The undersigned would also address a few words to all whom it may concern, about
PAPER HANGINGS
or Wall Paper, and begs leave to inform them that his stock was never larger, better or more varied in regard to Colors, Patterns or quality, and as to prices he is determined that they shall be satisfactory, for he has made up his mind to sell at all hazards, if purchasers can be found at any price.
W. A. WALTERS,
oc 19 No. 26 Main st., Norfolk, Va.

ETHERIAL OIL, just received and for sale by
A. H. CURRAN.
je 6

CHOWAN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION,
Murfreesboro', N. C.
Rev. Wm. O. Hooper, L. L. D., President and Professor of Ancient Languages, Belles Lettres and History.
Rev. R. H. Land, A. M., Professor of Moral Philosophy.
P. Henson, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences.
Rev. J. R. Garlick, A. M., Adjunct Professor of ancient Languages.
Mr. M. C. Babcock, Organist and Pianist.
Miss S. R. Morse, French and Oil Painting.
——— Higher English.
Miss Susan J. Baker, Music—Piano and Vocal.
Miss M. E. Eldredge, Music—Piano and Guitar.
——— Music—Piano and Vocal.
Mrs. Mary E. Finch, Primary Department.
Mrs. Hooper, Drawing and Painting in Water Colors.
Rev. J. R. Garlick and Lady, conductors of the Domestic Department.
———, Matron and Nurse.
L. T. Spiers, Treasurer.
THE BOARD have been very fortunate in securing, as President, the services of a man of profound literary attainments. Under his able supervision, the course of studies will be rearranged so as to give more regularity and greater harmony to the different Departments.
The Institution has a Library and Museum, which will be annually augmented by choice volumes, and by a variety of specimens from California, China, Africa, and other places.
The chemical, astronomical and philosophical apparatus, already unsurpassed by that of any similar institution in the state, will annually be augmented by a judicious expenditure of all the profits from Lectures in the natural sciences.—The apparatus will be used daily in the recitations in the natural sciences, and, in addition, an extensive course of Lectures will be delivered and Experiments performed before the whole Institution.
The Music Department will be thoroughly furnished with superior instruments.
The government will be of a mild and parental but of a very firm character. The President, aided by a discreet Faculty, will discharge this duty.
The exercises of the Institution will commence on the first Thursday in October next, and close on the last Thursday in July following. The year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. Young ladies should always enter at the beginning of the session, but they will be received at any time.
To those living near the railroads, Murfreesboro' is most accessible by the way of Boykin's Depot, on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, 12 miles from the Institution. A conveyance can always be obtained at the Depot.
Rates of Board and Tuition for a Session of five Months, payable one-half in advance.

Elementary Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Writing, &c.,	$10 00
Higher English,	15 00
French, Latin, Greek and Italian, each,	7 00
Drawing and Embroidery, each,	6 00
Painting in Water Colors,	9 00
" in Oil "	12 00
Music—Piano, Guitar, and Seraphine, each	20 00
" Organ,	25 00
Use of Piano and Seraphine, each,	3 00
" " Guitar,	2 00
" " Organ,	7 00
Scientific Lectures,	1 50
School Room Expenses and Vocal Music,	2 00
Board in the Institute, per month,	9 00
Washing, per month,	1 00

aug. 22

AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION!!
THE American Artists' Union, would respectfully announce to the citizens of the United States and the Canadas, that for the purpose of cultivating a taste for the fine arts throughout the country, and with the view of enabling every family to become possessed of a gallery of Engravings,
BY THE FIRST ARTISTS' OF THE AGE,
They have determined, in order to create an extensive sale for their Engravings, and thus not only give employment to a large number of artists and others, but inspire among our countrymen a taste for works of art, to present to the purchasers of their engravings, when 250,000 of them are sold,
250,000 GIFTS, of the actual cost of $150,000
Each purchaser of a One Dollar Engraving, therefore, receives not only an Engraving richly worth the money, but also a ticket which entitles him to one of the Gifts when they are distributed.
For Five Dollars, a highly finished Engraving, beautifully PAINTED in OIL, and FIVE GIFT TICKETS, will be sent; or Five Dollar's worth of splendid Engravings can be selected from the Catalogue.
A copy of the Catalogue, together with a specimen of one of the Engravings, can be seen at the office of this paper.
For Each Dollar sent, an Engraving actually worth that sum, and a Gift Ticket, will immediately be forwarded.
AGENTS:
The Committee believing that the success of this Great National Undertaking will be materially promoted by the energy and enterprise of intelligent and persevering Agents, have resolved to treat with such on the most liberal terms.
Any person wishing to become an Agent, by sending (post paid,) $1, will receive by return of mail, a One Dollar Engraving, a "GIFT TICKET," a Prospectus, a Catalogue and all other necessary information.
On the final completion of the sale, the Gifts will be placed in the hands of a Committee of the purchasers to be distributed, due notice of which will be given throughout the United States and the Canadas.
LIST OF GIFTS:

100 Marble busts of Washington, at $100	000	$10,000
100 " " Clay, -	100	10,000
100 " " Webster, -	100	10,000
100 " " Calhoun, -	100	10,000
50 elegant Oil Paintings, in splendid gilt frames, size 3x4 ft. each.	100	5,000
100 elegant Oil Paintings, 2x3 ft. each	50	5,000
500 steel plate Engravings, brilliantly colo'd in oil, rich gilt frames 24x30 in. each,	10	5,000
10,000 elegant steel plate Engravings, colo'd in oil, of the *Washington Monument*, 20x26 in. each	4.	40,000
237,000 steel plate Engravings, from 100 different plates, now in possession of, and owned by the Artists' Union, o the market value of, from 50 cts to $1 each		41,000
1 first-class Dwelling, in 31st st., N. Y. City,		12,000
22 building lots in 100 and 101st sts. N. Y. City, each 25x100 ft. deep at	1000	22,000
100 Villa Sites, containing each 10,000 sq. ft. in the suburbs of New York City, and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, at		500 50,000
20 perpetual loans of cash, without interest, or security, of $250 each.		5,000
50 " " " 100 "		5,000
100 " " " 50 "		5,000
250 " " " 20 "		5,000
2,000 " " " 5 "		10,000

Reference in regard to the Real Estate, F. J. Visscher & Co., Real Estate Brokers, New York. Orders, (post paid,) with money enclosed, to be addressed,
J. W. HOLBROOKE, *Sec'y*,
505 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ The Engravings in the catalogue are now ready for delivery. aug 22—6mo

VISETTS AND TALMAS OF LACE AND SILK.—Just received another lot of Visettes and Talmas at the Bee Hive, of the newest and best style made to suit the New York city retail trade. Prices lower than ever before offered. Also a complete assortment of very best Silk Fringes, and Ribbons to match. The Bee Hive is 14 Main street, Norfolk, Va.
my 2 J. SMITH.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
WILLIAM T. HINTON,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c:
IN returning my thanks to my friends and the public for their past liberal patronage, I would respectfully inform them that I have just returned from the cities of Baltimore and New York with a new supply of everything to be found in a variety Store.
I have been quite careful in the selection of my goods, and feel confident of suiting all who may favor me with a call, in style, quality and price. I therefore invite all who are in want of goods to come and see mine, and hear the prices before purchasing elsewhere.
ap 4 WM. T. H[illegible]

NAG'S HEAD HOTEL,
OR OCEAN RETREAT.

The undersigned takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the entire establishment known as NAG'S HEAD HOTEL, and intends exerting the utmost of his abilities to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their visits. It gives him much pleasure to be able to state that he has engaged the services of Mrs. Mason—who so long and successfully presided over the internal management of the "Mansion House" in Elizabeth City—as matron of the establishment.
During the past year, great improvements have been made for the comfort and convenience of visiters. The Hotel has undergone thorough repairs, and a number of alterations and additions made, which will greatly enhance the attractions of the place and the pleasure of guests. The Dining Room, which was entirely too small, has been so extended as to seat six hundred persons at a time; while the Ball Room has been sufficiently enlarged to accommodate sixty-four couples at a time; and if necessary the Ball Room and Dining Room may be thrown into one, forming a vast and spacious saloon. Eight large dormant windows have been opened on each side of the building, making sixteen large and comfortable rooms, which, being exposed to the delightful sea-breezes, will be found cool and pleasant—commanding also a fine view of the magnificent ocean scenery presented on one side and that of Albemarle Sound on the other.
A neat office has been erected, where all business appertaining to the Hotel will be transacted under the management of Mr. Lee, who is a gentleman of pleasing address and courteous and obliging disposition.
The TABLE will be regularly and abundantly supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Having procured scines of his own, to be hauled daily in both sea and sound under the direction of the Proprietor himself, a bountiful supply of fish will always be placed upon the table.
A splendid BAND OF MUSIC has been engaged for the season; and the Railroad to the sea has been repaired and the Car fitted up in neat style—so that visiters desirous of indulging in the luxury of the surf bath or of a promenade upon the beach, can be speedily and comfortably transported to the sea shore. He also contemplates the erection of bath houses on the Sound side.
The BAR shall be supplied with the choicest Liquors and Cigars. A large assortment of Confectionaries and Fancy Goods will also be kept constantly on hand.
HORSES and VEHICLES kept for hire, and Horses taken on board.
The season will open on the FIRST OF JULY; and from the acknowledged salubrity of the atmosphere, the unsurpassed sea bathing, and the determination of the Proprietor to spare neither pains nor expense in rendering "Nag's Head" a more pleasant and attractive resort than ever before, it is believed that the season will be emphatically a brilliant one, and that general satisfaction will be given.
TERMS FOR BOARD.
Families per month at the rate of 94c. per day.
By the fortnight " " $1 00 " "
By the single day " " 1 50 " "
Single gentlemen per month, 1 00 " "
" " " fortnight, 1 25 " "
" " " day, 1 50 " "
A. E. JACOBS,
my 30 Proprietor.
☞ Star, O. N. State, Edenton Whig and Norfolk Argus copy 6 times and charge A. E. J

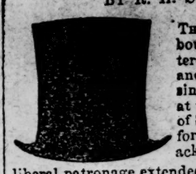
GRANT'S
PATENT PREMIUM GRAIN CRADLES.
THE subscribers are sole agents in this city for these superior Cradles. Farmers in want of a good article, can safely rely on strong and substantial, as well as light and easy cutting implements. The fingers are bent from young white oak and hickory, and have set screws for adjusting the Fingers to the Sneath. By this arrangement they can be altered in less than a minute, and no danger of losing wedges, &c., which are generally used on the common article. Each Finger has a separate wire running through the Sneath, making it strong and independent of the other. We can safely recommend them as being the best CRADLE ever offered to the public. We have been selling them for two seasons past, and our sales are increasing each year to a considerable extent. Our supply for the ensuing season will be received direct from the maker, and Patentee, and all orders (which should be sent in early,) will be filled at his prices.
The *BLADES* attached to these Cradles are made expressly for them, and under his supervision, so that they may not lose their reputation by an inferior Blade.
Price for 5 Fingered $5 00
" " 6 " 5 25
These Cradles are of different lengths, to suit Wheat and Oats.
☞ Orders directed to us, will be filled promptly. When six or more Cradles are wanted for any one order, a deduction in price is made.
BORUM & MCLEAN,
Manufacturers and dealers in
Agricultural Implements and Iron,
No. 11, Water Street, Norfolk, Va.
my 23

NEW AND INTERESTING BOOKS
AT VICKERY & GRIFFITHS.
THE Iron Cousin; or Mutual Influence, by Mary Cowden Clarke.
This, That and the Other, by Ellen Louise Chandler.
An Art Student in Munich, by Anna Mary Howitt.
Atherton and Other Tales, by Mary Russell Mitford.
Life and its Aims, in two parts.
Wensley, a story without a moral.
Life in the Mission, the Camp, &c., by Mrs. Colin Mackenzie.
Tempest and Sunshine, or Life in Kentucky, by Mrs. Holmes.
Haps and Mishaps, by Grace Greenwood.
Greenwood Leaves, 1st and 2d series, by Grace Greenwood.
The Foresters, by Alex Dumas.
Light on the Dark River, or Memorials of Mrs. H. A. L. Hamlin.
Clovernook, 2d series, by Alice Carey.
Prismatics, by Richard Haywarde.
Busy Moments of an Idle Woman.
Light and Shade, or the Young Artist, by Anna Harriet Drewry.
The Fawn of the Pale Faces, by J. B. Brace.
Harry Muir, a tale of Scottish Life.
Walter Lorimer and other Tales, by E. Sewell.
Calarar, or the Knight of the Conquest, R. M. Byrde.
Mellichampe, a Legend of the Santee, by W. Gilmore Simms.
The Partizan, a Romance of the Revolution, by W. Gilmore Simms.
The Yemassee, a Romance of South Carolina, by W. Gilmore Simms.
The Hero, and other Tales, by the author of Olive, &c.
The Romance of Abelard and Heloise, by O. W. Wright.
Helen Mulgrave, or Jesuit Executorship, an autobiography.
The Exiles, a tale by Talvi.
Our Parish, or Annals of Pastor and People.
Hame and its Influence.
Hypatia, by Charles Kingsley, Jr.
The Black Water Chronicle, by the "Clerk of Oxenford."
Vaconselos, a tale of the new world, by Frank Cooper.
Poems and Parodies, by Pheobe Cary, for sale at VICKERY & GRIFFITH'S City Book store, 19 Main st.
jy 28 Norfolk, Va.

SPLENDID STOCK OF
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
ALBERT H. CURRAN having taken the large and commodious store recently occupied by Morrisett & Burgess, at the water, respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally that he has received and opened his stock of new
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
comprising every variety of Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Ready-Made Clothing, &c., together with a heavy stock of choice Family Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.
It is deemed unnecessary to enumerate articles. It will suffice to say that our stock will challenge a favorable comparison with any other in the Town, as to extent, variety and price.
A. H. CURRAN.
ap 25 Eliz. City, N. C.

ICE ICE.
THE Subscribers are happy to announce that they have received a cargo of ICE, which they are now prepared to serve out to the public upon very reasonable terms. Those who take it regularly, will have it delivered at their residences—transient customers will be supplied at the Ice House, and persons in the country ordering will have it carefully packed for them.
J. H. FEARING & BRO.,
my 16 Elizabeth City, N. C.

WHOLESAE AND RETAIL
TEMPLE OF FASHION,
BY R. H. STEVENS.



The "Practical" has bought out the entire interest of Wm. S. Butt, and will continue the business in all its branches, at the well known stand of Stevens & Butt. It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge the very liberal patronage extended to the late firm, and assure the public that no effort, attention or pains shall be wanting to render ample satisfaction and secure the continued confidence of a generous people.
My Spring Stock will be very large and beautiful having already received One Hundred and Forty-Two-cases of Hats, embracing every variety and quality, personally selected from the largest Manufactories in the East, at the lowest rates, thereby enabling me to compete with Northern Dealers.
Merchants will find, (as they always have,) an assortment to suit their markets, as low as the same article can be had North.
The universal reputation of our inimitable Hat precludes the necessity of saying much on this point, it is known that our styles are unique, presenting a symmetry and great beauty, which are scarcely seen elsewhere.
MY SPRING STYLE
is the production of much thought, and is admired by every one of taste. My style for men is peculiarly adapted, and superior to any pattern out this season. I am now ready to furnish by quantity or otherwise Hats of my own make, that for elegance of finish, beauty of style, durability and cheapness are not surpassed by the most experienced of the trade. You are respectfully solicited to call early, and leave your orders with me.
☞ A few sets of Ladies Fur on hand, will be sold without regard to cost. Call soon and secure a necessary and cheap appendage to your costume.
R. H. STEVENS,
Practical Hatter,
No. 7, Market Square,
feb 14 Norfolk, Va.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SEASONable goods just received at the Bee Hive, viz:
1,000 yards Satin Plaid, Silk and Wool Barege, only 25 cents per yard,
1,000 do solid color Tissue, worth 62½, only 37½ cents per yard.
600 do Plain Black Hernani, 37½ to 50 cents per yard.
600 Glace Striped Silks, worth $1, for 75 cts. per yard.
500 Small Plaid and Figured Silks, 87½ cents per yard.
Plain, Changeable and various styles, cheap.
A splendid assortment of Black Silks, prices from 62½ cents to $2 per yard.
Plain Black Bareges, only $2 to $3 per dress pattern.
A splendid assortment of Plaid Cambrics, Plain do.
Nansook, Plain and Figured Swiss Muslin.
A magnificent assortment of Silk and Lace.
Talmas in colors of White, Green, Tan, Pear, with a variety of other shades, of the most fashionable make and style.
A complete assortment of Embroidery, embracing Sleeves, Collars, Under Handkerchiefs, Bands, Infants Waists and Robes, Lace Capes and Visites, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.
The Bee Hive is the place for bargains.
my 30 JAMES SMITH.

FAMILY GROCERY!!
THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE RESPECTfully to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he has purchased the interest of his late partner and will hereafter conduct the GROCERY BUSINESS in his own name.
He will continue to keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Family Groceries—Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Butter, Molasses, Cheese, Soap, Candles, &c., &c., including every article usually to be found in a well kept Grocery establishment, together with a full and choice supply of Confectionaries, Preserves, Fruits, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., to all of which he respectfully calls the attention of those in want, with the assurance that no pains will be spared on his part to furnish such articles at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.
He especially solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed upon the late firm, as well as that of the public generally.
je 27 S. S. DAVIS.

J. B. DYER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,
RESPECTFULLY informs his numerous patrons and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand an elegant assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
of the finest quality, which he is prepared to make up to order at the shortest notice in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner. Also, a choice stock of gentlemen's Silk, Kid and Thread Gloves, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, and every other article belonging to a gentleman's wardrobe. He invites the attention of gentlemen to his stock, with the confident assurance that he will be able to give entire satisfaction in the style, quality and price of his goods.
J. B. DYER,
Merchant Tailor,
my 23 E. City, N. C.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber has just erected in connection with his HOTEL, the largest and best STABLE in the State, which is served by as good hostlers as are to be found. He is now prepared to accommodate comfortably three hundred horses. Visitors will find their horses well cared for and attedded to; and drovers will have every advantage and facility for keeping and showing their stock.
T. G. VAUGHAN,
mh 28—tf Gatesville, N. C.

NOTICE.
DR. WM. G. POOL
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and Pasquotank and Camden counties. His Office is two doors from the Court House, where he may be found at all times, (night and day,) when not engaged elsewhere.
Charges moderate, and payment by note or otherwise required at the expiration of twelve months.
By arrangement with Mrs. Lamb, the Camden Float Bridge will be free to all messengers vitiiing him on professional business.
E. City, mh 7, 1854.

TO THE PUBLIC.
A NEW YEAR HAS COME, AND I NOW return my sincere thanks to my friends and the public generally for their patronage during the preceeding year.
I still carry on the Drug Business, and I hope to receive during the New Year a liberal share of the public's support. And I will here remark, that as I met with the misfortune on Saturday night last of being robbed of about $2,000 worth of goods, I hope that those who want Medicines or anything else in my line will favor me with their custom. And those who dealt with me so liberally previous to the last August Election, I hope will return and allow me the pleasure of selling to them again.
Physicians and others may rest assured that their orders and prescriptions will be put up with accuracy and dispatch.
Merchants who deal in the following medicines can procure them as cheaply as they can be bought at the North—viz:
Burlington's Balsam of Life,
Codfrey's Cordial,
Bateman's Drops,
Opedeldoc, Laudanum,
Essence Peppermint,
Essence Lemon,
Cinnamon, and No. 6.
They will not only procure them as cheap, but will get a better article, as they are made stronger,
I have been in the Drug Business sufficiently long to justify me in saying that any compound or prescription put up by me shall be done in exact accordance with the U. S. Dispensatory, and according to the Physician's order, and with perfect correctness.
JAMES M. POOL.
feb 7, 1854

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Twenty Dollars Reward will be paid for securing in any Jail of Ramsay—a dark brown Negro Man, full six feet high, and only 4 fingers on his